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BREEDING A RACE OF GIANTS.

VORONOFF'S VIEWS ON GRAFTING.

INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH FAMOUS GERMAN SCIENTIST.

[UNITED PRESS.]

Development of a race of super-men through gland grafting seems entirely within the realm of possibility, Dr. Serge Voronoff told the United Press in an interview in Tokyo.

"My experiments on young male animals has proved the addition of a third gland greatly increases the size, reproductive power, and general well-being of the animal," Dr. Voronoff said. "In my mind there is no question but that the effect on the human animal will be the same as on the lower orders."

The Man of the Future.

The "three-gland man" of the future, Dr. Voronoff believes, will be larger than the man of today, with greater endurance, greater brain capacity, and the strength necessary to live to a greater age. Through operations on descendants of an original "three-gland" man it might be possible to increase the size and capacity of the human animal to an amazing degree. The third generation of three-gland men might well be a human of amazing capacity.

"My original gland operations, you will recall, were on old men—the so-called 'rejuvenation' operations," Dr. Voronoff said. "These operations followed perfection of the surgical processes by experiments on the lower animals. Carrying my experiments farther, I determined to find out if the power and the capacity of an animal could be increased through addition of a third gland."

"Since genital glands are a source of vigour and energy, the possession of three instead of two of these glands must certainly have a great influence upon the organism, especially if the third gland is grafted while the animal is at the growing period when, under the influence of a supplementary gland, its developing body may become larger and stronger. My idea has been corroborated by facts."

Experiments With Sheep.

The scientist then exhibited pictures of two small rams, both six months old, and the issue of the same ewe. One was supplied with a third testicle at the age of six weeks. At six months he was much larger and stronger than his brother and with longer wool.

Pictures of two pigs of the same litter showed that one grafted at the age of two months weighed 23½ pounds more than a brother, at the age of 10 months.

All his experiments tend to show beyond reasonable doubt, Dr. Voronoff said, that a boy supplied with a third testicle at the age of 10 or 12 years, would be something of a super-man. He would be larger, stronger, more virile and of greater brain capacity and general endurance than a two-gland man. His descendants, both male and female, also would partake of his super-qualities. If these descendants were supplied with a third gland and the process repeated with their offspring through several generations, the result likely would be truly amazing.

A Race of Giants.

"We can conceive—and I believe my experiments show the result would be almost certain—of a true race of giants, giants in every sense of the word," Dr. Voronoff said.

The scientist's experiments on sheep are well-known.

"In 1924," Dr. Voronoff said, "I applied my new method in Algeria to a flock of 3,000 sheep owned by the French Government. Three years later the Government of France, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, Czechoslovakia, and the Argentine sent delegations to verify the facts announced by me. The delegates proceeded to weigh the animals and examine their wool. They testified that rams grafted (that is supplied with a third testicle) at the age of eight or 10 months weighed upon reaching the age of 15 months more than 50 pounds more than the non-grafted ones, and that their fleece weighed a pound and a half more."

More Meat and Wool.

The first generation of offspring sired by these rams inherits to a great extent the qualities acquired by them. In fact, these offspring weigh 15 pounds more than sheep sired by non-grafted rams, and their fleece weighs one pound more. Now since a ram covers on an average of 50 ewes per year, the benefits to be gained are enormous. One hundred grafted rams will fecundate 5,000 ewes, which will give birth to at least 3,000 offspring whose superior qualities will represent a surplus of at least 31 tons and a quarter of meat, and over two tons and a half of wool."

Results of Human Experiments.

Explaining the results obtained in man Dr. Voronoff said:—"The genital glands not only influence the virility of man but they also act on all his organs, the brain in particular, increasing muscular strength and reinforcing vital energy. The grafting of a young simian gland gives man back strength he has lost, improves his memory, renders intellectual work easier, and brings a sensation of well-being due to improved functioning of the organs."

The scientist then cited many specific cases of the success of his operations on both males and females.

Dr. Voronoff demonstrated his operations in India and China, where suitable monkeys could be procured. In Japan, he said, none of the monkeys needed were available. A monkey farm will have to be established to breed suitable species, such as the chimpanzee and the gibbon.

The scientist believes that his experiments on "three-gland animals" would make it possible, if carried out to a sufficient extent, to increase greatly the physical side and the capacity of a race of comparatively small men, such as Japanese. Dr. Voronoff plans to sail from Yokohama for Honolulu on June 24 on the President Grant, and after spending some days in the Islands will sail for San Francisco on the Malalo, arriving July 19. The scientist asked the United Press to deny reports in Japanese newspapers that he had "treated Dr. Einstein, the German philosopher." The reports came from errors in translation of the Doctor's remarks.

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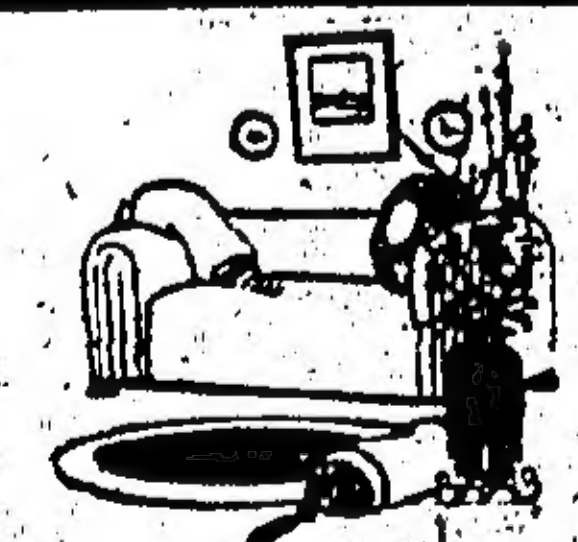
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3.—Forced Tomato, Brown Sauce

4.—Grilled Veal Chop and Saratoga
Chips

5.—Roast Turkey and Sausage

6.—Cold Saddle of Lamb, Mint Sauce

7.—Roast New Potatoes

8.—Dinner Potatoes

9.—French Beans

10.—Strawberry Pie

11.—Fruit 12.—Tea 13.—Coffee

Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.

(June 19.)

Queen's Theatre: "Big Time."

World Theatre: "Gigolo" (Chi-
nese Film, "Unrequited Love" at
2.30 p.m. and 7.15 p.m.).

Star Theatre: "Woman of
Affairs."

Central Theatre: "The Love
Parade."

Majestic Theatre: "The Reckless
Lady."

Annual Meeting, The Simplex
Plaster Co., Ltd., Powell's Bldg.,
2nd floor, at noon.

Meeting of the Legislative Coun-
cil, 2.30 p.m.

Lammer's Auction of a steam
launch, Salesroom, 3 p.m.

European Mails.—Inward:
Europe via Suez (Morea). Outward:
Europe via Siberia (Tatara
Maru), 8.30 a.m.

Tides: High, 5.12 a.m. and 2.12
p.m.; Low, 7.30 a.m. and 10.20 p.m.

Friday.

(June 20.)

Christian Fellowship Meeting,
Helena May Institute, 10 a.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Gigolo" (Chi-
nese Film, "Unrequited Love" at
2.30 p.m. and 7.15 p.m.).

Star Theatre: "Woman of
Affairs."

Central Theatre: "The Love
Parade."

Lammer's Auction of Household
Furniture, Salesroom, 2.30 p.m.

Lammer's Auction of one Buick
and one Oldsmobile, Salesroom, 3
p.m.

Water Polo:—1st Div.: Chinese
Athletic v. Royal Navy; 2nd Div.:
Somerset v. V.R.C.

Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel,
8 p.m.

Tides: High, 5.21 a.m. and 2.38
p.m.; Low, 10.28 a.m. and 11.01
p.m.

European Mails.—Inward:
Europe via Siberia (Rampura).
Outward: Europe via Siberia
(Morea), 8.30 a.m. (Superscribed
correspondence only).

Saturday.

(June 21.)

Queen's Theatre: "Big Time."

World Theatre: "Gigolo" (Chi-
nese Film, "Unrequited Love" at
2.30 p.m. and 7.15 p.m.).

Star Theatre: "Woman of
Affairs."

Tennis:—"B" Division: M.B.K.
v. R.E.S.C. Recreation v. C.C.C.
C.R.C. v. C.S.C.C. Nippon Club
v. K.C.C. S.O.A. v. H.K.C.C.
U.S.C.C. v. Y.M.C.A. University
I.R.C. v. K.I.T.C. C.S.C.C. v.
Nippon Club.

Lawn Bowls:—1st Division:
Craigengower C.C. v. Kowloon
Docks R.C. Kowloon B.G.C. v.
Kowloon C.C. Club de Recreo v.
Police R.C. Taikoo R.C. v.

C.S.C.C. 2nd Division: Royal
H.K.Y.C. v. Taikoo R.C. Kowloon
C.C. v. Craigengower C.C. Civil
Service C.C. v. Recreo H.K. Elec-
tric R.C. v. Kowloon B.G.C.

Eighth Ordinary Yearly Meeting,
Messrs. Lane, Crawford's, Ltd.,
Exchange Building.

Golf: Bogey Pool.

Tea Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 5
p.m.

Dinner Dance: Repulse Bay
Hotel 8 p.m.

European Mails.—Outward:
Europe via Marseilles (Rampura),
10.20 a.m.

Tides: High, 5.38 a.m. and 5.04
p.m.; Low, 11.58 a.m. and 11.38
p.m.

Sunday.

(June 22.)

Golf: Bogey Pool.

Tides: High, 6.03 a.m. and 6.24
p.m.; Low, 12.58 a.m. and 12.09 p.m.

Monday.

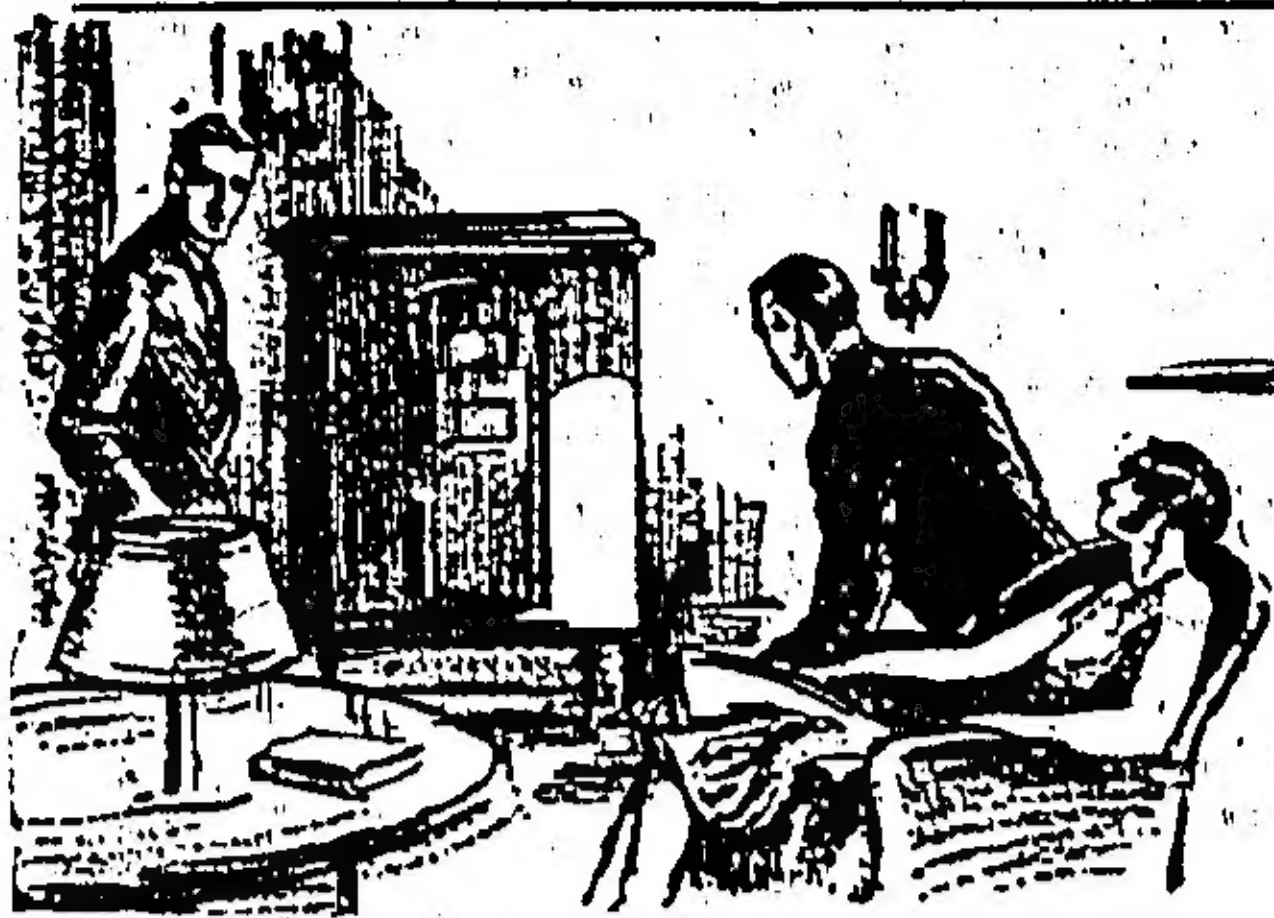
(June 23.)

Extraordinary General Meeting
of H.K. Jockey Club annual meet-
ing of Peak Club.

Water Polo.—1st Div.: Somerset
v. V.R.C. and 2nd Div.: R.C.C.
v. Fukien Club.

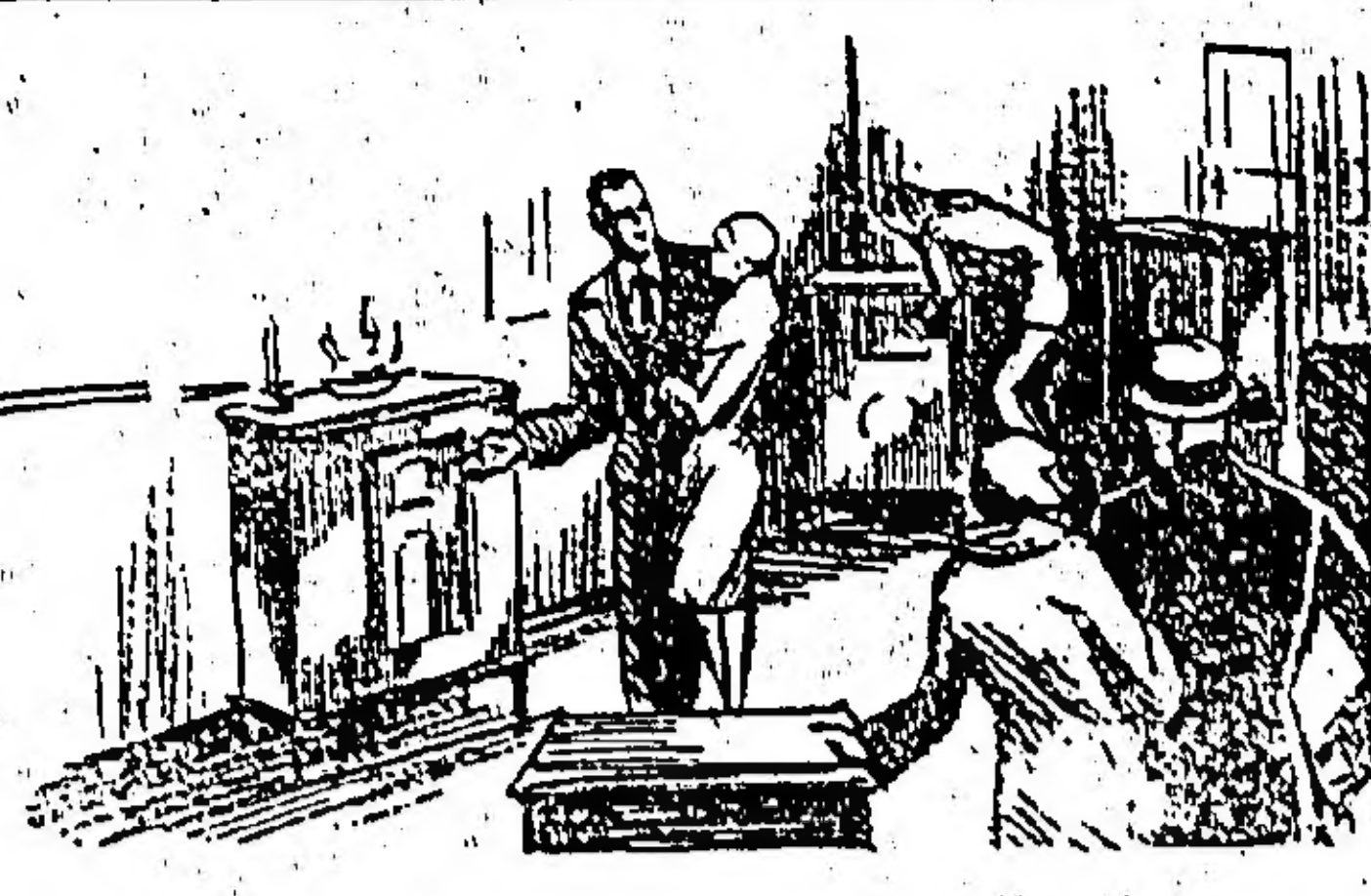
Tides: High, 6.33 a.m. and 7.33
p.m.; Low, 12.08 a.m. and 1.32 p.m.

European Mails.—Outward:
Europe via Siberia (Pres. Lincoln)
8 p.m. (superscribed correspondence
only).



RADIO

FEATURES



HAVE YOU HEARD THESE?

Here are lists of long-wave and short-wave stations which should be picked up by anyone in Hong Kong who has a moderately good set suitable for receiving such signals. Success in picking up these stations also depends very largely upon favourable atmospheric conditions. Readers are invited to add to this list should they succeed in picking up any station not included in either of these lists.

LONG-WAVE STATIONS.

Wave length (Metres)	Station	Call Sign	Kilo-cycle
260	Manila	K.Z.I.B.	1,153
277	Shanghai	K.S.M.S.	1,085
280	Tientsin	C.R.C.	1,070
310	Shanghai	K.R.C.	957
320	Peking	C.O.P.K.	945
345	Tokyo	J.O.A.K.	870
353	Hiroshima	J.O.F.K.	850
355	Hong Kong	Z.B.W.	846
357	Bombay	V.U.B.	840
361	Sapporo	J.O.I.K.	830
366	Keijo	J.O.D.K.	820
370	Nagoya	J.O.C.K.	810
370.4	Calcutta	V.U.C.	809.0
380	Kumamoto	J.O.G.K.	790
390	Sendai	J.O.H.K.	770
395	Dairen	J.D.A.K.	760
398	Rangoon	V.U.R.	754
400	Osaka	J.O.B.K.	750
410	Canton	C.M.B.	732
415	Manila	K.Z.R.M.	726

SHORT-WAVE STATIONS.

Wave length (Metres)	Station	Call Sign	Kilo-cycle	Time (Hong Kong) of Working
67.65	Dobitz (Germany)	A.P.K.	4,434	Mon., Wed. & Fri., 6 p.m. & 2 a.m.
60.12	Khabarovsk (Russia)	R.A.S.T.	4,900	6-10 p.m.
66.7	Nauen	A.G.J.	5,291	Not regular
50.7	Moscow	R.F.N.	6,000	Tue., Thurs., Sat., 8 p.m.
45.5	Bome	M.A.	6,598	Sunday midnight
42.	Perth	G.A.G.	7,145	Daily 8.30 p.m. & 11 p.m.
41.3	Singapore	V.S.I.A.B.	7,310	Not regular
38.5	Kootwijk (Holland)	P.C.L.	7,730	Daily 11 p.m.
37.	Bangkok (Siam)	H.S.A.P.J.	8,108	Tues. & Fri., 9 p.m.—1 a.m.
32.5	Sydney	S.E.L.	9,230	Not regular
31.55	Melbourne	S.L.O.	9,503	Not regular
31.45	Schenectady	W.2.X.A.F.	9,530	Daily 7 a.m.
31.20	Elmhoven (Holland)	P.C.J.	9,520	Fri. 3 a.m., Sat. 3 a.m. & 10 a.m.
31.20	Sydney	S.E.C.	9,530	Not regular
31.	Nairobi (Kenya)	T.L.O.	9,977	Midnight daily
28.5	Sydney	S.M.E.	10,528	Not regular
27.5	Bandoeng	P.T.L.	11,020	Midnight—3 a.m., daily
25.53	Chelmsford (England)	S.S.W.	11,751	7.30 p.m. & 3 a.m. daily, except S. tuesday and Sunday
24.5	Manila	K.I.X.E.	12,240	Nightly
22.35	Schenectady	W.2.X.O.	12,850	4 a.m. Wed., Fri., Sat.
18.85	Bandoeng	P.L.G.	16,102	Daily 6.30 p.m. to midnight
18.4	Kootwijk (Holland)	P.C.L.	16,304	Daily 7 p.m.
17.4	Bandoeng	P.L.V.	17,280	Daily 8 p.m. to midnight
16.9	Bangkok	H.S.I.P.J.	17,751	Sundays 7 p.m. & midnight
16.88	Holzen (Holland)	P.H.I.	17,769	Daily 10 p.m.
16.5	Kootwijk (Holland)	P.C.L.	18,424	Each afternoon
15.74	Bandoeng	P.L.E.	19,220	Daily 5.30—7 p.m.
15.5	Nancy (France)	—	19,351	Daily 3 a.m.
13.93	Pittsburg	W.S.X.E.	21,540	Not regular

THE MAGNETIC PICK-UP.

EARLY DESIGNS AND DEVELOPMENTS.

[By "COHERER."]

It is rather surprising that, electrical reproduction of sound dating back to the time of Graham Bell's original telephone-receiver fifty years ago, the practice has only been applied to the gramophone during the last three or four years.

It is less than four years ago that the idea of a magnetic pick-up for the conversion of recorded vibrations into electrical energy was first brought to the notice of radio amateurs through the medium of the wireless journals.

For a long time manufacturers did not seem to consider the idea worthy of development on production lines, or else it was that some time was necessary to improve on what was originally merely a proof of the action of electro-magnetic induction.

Meanwhile many weird arrangements, mainly of head-phone ear-pieces, rubber, and gramophone sound-boxes, were constructed by amateurs, and given the name "magnetic pick-up" on the sole basis that their arrangement between a gramophone turn-table and a pair of head-phones resulted in a sequence of noises emanating from the latter.

Action of the Pick-up.

Briefly, the action of the pick-up is the inverse of the ordinary telephone-receiver. As explained in these columns in the notes of April 10, the action of a telephone-receiver or horn-type loud-speaker is that a varying current passing through a coil or pair of coils of fine wire placed in the field or strain of a strong magnet (thus forming an electro-magnet) will set up vibrations in a thin diaphragm of metal placed in close proximity to the electro-magnet.

With the current passing through the coil made to vary in response to sound waves by means of a microphone, it follows that the vibrations of the diaphragm will be in accordance with those waves, and thus the original sound will be reproduced.

The action of the pick-up, as already stated, is the reverse of this. By causing the diaphragm to

vibrate at a certain frequency a current will be set up in the coils which, when connected to a pair of head-phones, or by means of an amplifier to a loud-speaker, will give off sound-waves of the same frequency as that imparted to the diaphragm. With a gramophone-needle attached to the diaphragm and the unit tracking over a gramophone-record or disc in the same way as the ordinary sound-box, it follows that the diaphragm will be subjected to vibrations in response to those recorded on the disc which, again, are in response to those imparted by sound-waves.

The gramophone pick-up, therefore, differs from the sound-box inasmuch as it converts the recorded vibrations into electrical waves instead of sound waves.

Early Applications.

The earliest attempts at this conversion differed very little from the meagre theory of the action here explained. Gramophone sound-boxes were robbed of their styli and soldered to head-phone diaphragms in order to provide a connection for the needle. The tone-arm flange of the gramophone unit, being fixed to the back of the ear-piece, provided a means of attachment to the moving tone-arm and the theory was thus ready to be put into practice.

Such a crude construction was soon found to be merely a basis on which considerable experiment was necessary before a perfect and useful instrument could be produced.

A complete diaphragm was found to be not only unnecessary but deleterious in that it was subject to vibrations other than those imparted by the needle. This part of the pick-up, the correct term of which is "armature," was therefore narrowed down to a mere strip, just sufficiently wide to cover the pole-pieces of the magnet around which were wound the coils.

Armature Suspension.

A certain amount of difficulty was presented in finding a means of suspension for this armature, for although it was necessary for it to be in close proximity to the magnet in order that the full effect of its

vibrations could be utilised, measures had to be taken to prevent its sticking to the magnet. Also was to be considered the fact that any rigid means of suspension would prevent its free response.

Rubber was found to be the most useful substance, it having the added advantage of "damping" or dissipating the natural frequency or vibration of the armature.

Although many manufacturers still use this means of armature suspension such a material in an electrical instrument has many disadvantages, the most obvious being failure to maintain a constant characteristic with time and temperature.

Magnetic Damping.

The most useful departure from the use of rubber in pick-ups was placed on the market by a leading radio manufacturer only a few months ago, suspension and damping being maintained entirely by magnetism.

For heavy work, where space is not limited, such as in the reproduction of talking-films, a system of oil-balancing is employed.

The Differential Pick-up.

The system outlined above is known as the "balanced armature" type of pick-up. There is another method, differing slightly in construction though not in theory, known as the "differential" type.

In this case the armature or reed, having at its lower extremity a means of attaching a needle, passes through the centre of the coil, thereby forming a vibrating core.

The coil is magnetically energised as in the former case, and the strength of its energy, varying with the vibrations of the core, an electric current is set up in the coil.

The whole unit, as in the balanced-armature type, is mounted with terminals on its casing, connected to the ends of the coil, and a means for tracking the instrument over a gramophone disc.

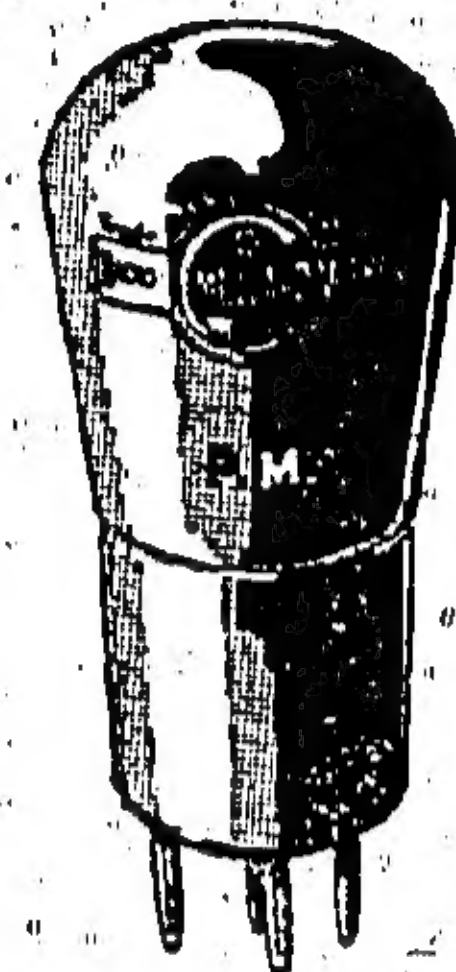
The further development of the pick-up and points to consider when choosing such an instrument will be discussed in next week's notes.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 333 METRES.

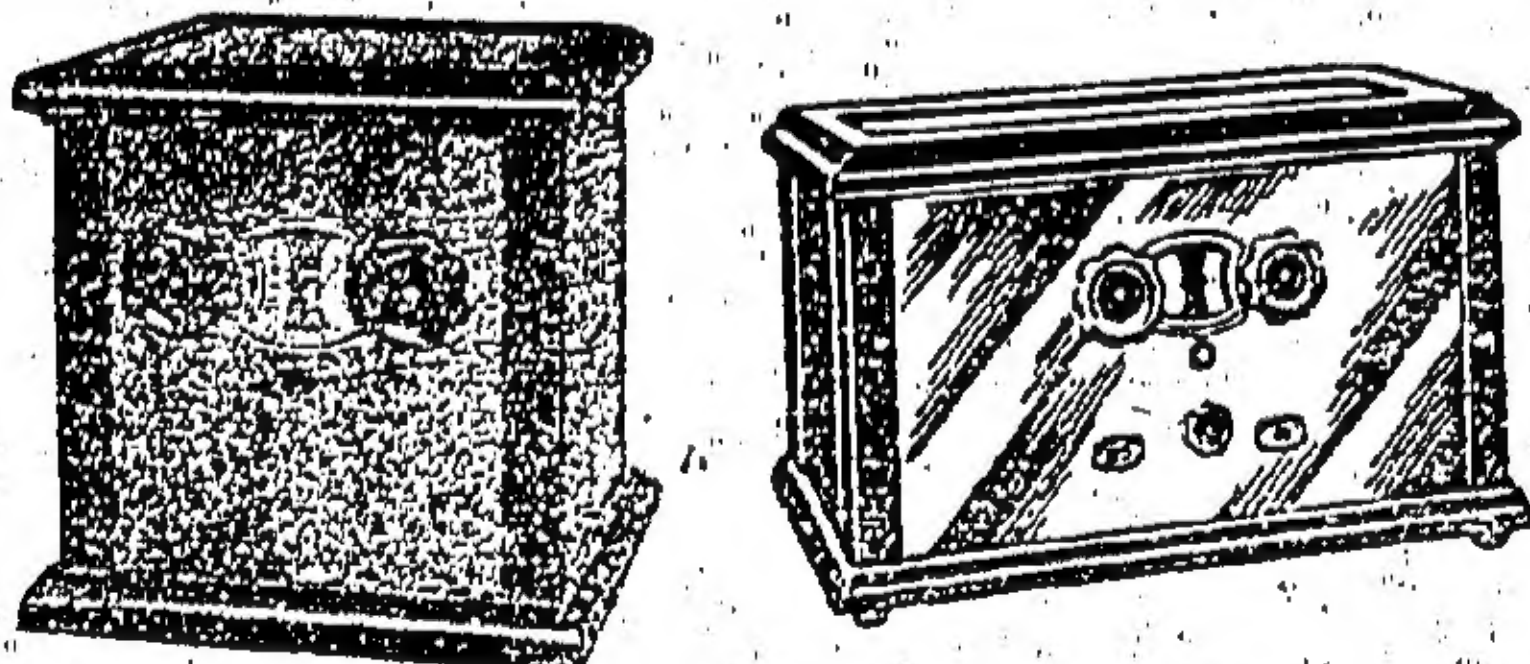
- 11 to 11.30 a.m.—Commercial News.
- 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.—Chinese programme.
- 11.30 p.m. to 2 p.m.—Programme of Victor Records by courtesy of Messrs. Tsang Fook Piano Co.
- 6 to 6.30 p.m.—Auntie Letty, Auntie Joy and Auntie Peggy will entertain the children.
- 6.30 to 8 p.m.—Programme of Victor Records by courtesy of Messrs. Tsang Fook Piano Co.
- 6.30 p.m.—La Ferza del Destino, Overture, Creatore and His Band.
- 6.35 p.m.—Brown Bird Singing (Haydon Wood), John McCormack.
- 6.44 p.m.—Aloha Oe, Kreisler (Violin).
- 6.50 p.m.—Gems from "Bohemian Girl," Victor Light Opera Co.
- 6.58 p.m.—Soliloquy, Paul White-man.
- 7.05 p.m.—Do not go, my Love, Marguerite D'Alvarez.
- 7.12 p.m.—Memories of Home, Neapolitan Trio.
- 7.20 p.m.—Gems from "Pinafore," Victor Light Opera Co.
- 7.28 p.m.—La Paloma, De Gogorza.
- 7.35 p.m.—Over the Waves, International Concert Orchestra.
- 7.44 p.m.—Love's Joy, Rachmaninoff (Piano).
- 7.50 p.m.—II, Trovatore (Selection), Creatore and His Band.
- 8 p.m.—Chinese programme.
- 10.30 p.m.—Close down.

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The right of broadcasting bodies to claim copyright in the news they distribute has been denied by the Reich Supreme Court, which upheld a decision in this sense by two lower Courts. German broadcasting stations generally announce that "the reproduction of the news in printed form is forbidden," or, more recently, "we should like to draw attention to the fact that reproduction of the news is not permitted." In November, 1928, however, an Oebisfelde newspaper publisher heard from the Stuttgart station that the Graf Zeppelin had landed in America, and issued a special edition with the news. The German Broadcasting Company brought a test action to protect its rights. The German Broadcasting Company's news bulletin this evening was broadcast by a broadcast

statement in which it was announced that, as from to-morrow, listeners' licences will be modified to make it clear that reproduction of broadcast news in writing or print is a breach of the terms of the licence.

DASHBOARD WIRELESS FOR CARS.

FINGERTIP CONTROL.

Finger-tip control of wireless sets is likely to be a feature of new motor-cars.

Motor-car receiving sets in America have proved so successful that makers are now fitting sets with no more concern than ordinary accessories are provided.

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The favourite design consists of a receiving set that is mounted fitted so conveniently that the driver of the car can operate it with no more trouble than is occasioned by turning on his lights.

In the sets now being fitted to motor-cars (at an extra cost of from £20 to £40) it is claimed that the interference caused by the ignition system has been overcome by adequate shielding and earthing, and by special filters in the ignition circuits.

The aerial is concealed in the roof of the saloon and the loud-speaker is behind the dashboard, with wire mesh to protect its face.

In several parts of America serious protests have been made against the installation of wireless receiving sets on motor-cars for use while the vehicle is in motion, but they have been unavailing.

It has been urged strongly that a motorist's attention must be distracted if he tries to listen to a broadcast programme while driving. The danger is obvious.

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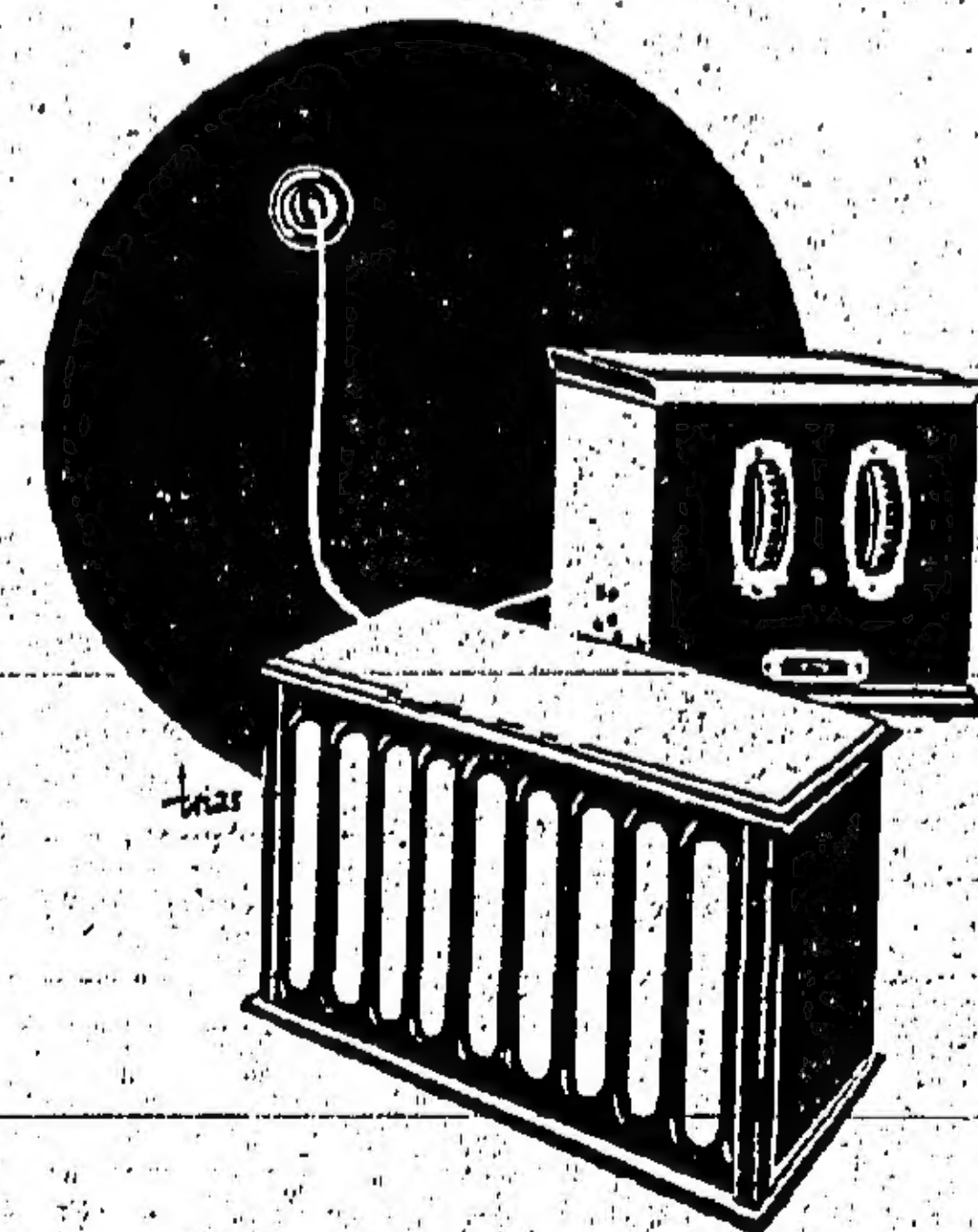
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THE MINUTE THAT SEEMS A YEAR

By CLUYAS WILLIAMS



TWO LEADING MEMBERS OF THE TUESDAY
AFTERNOON BRIDGE CLUB DISCOVER THAT THEY
HAVE MADE THEIR SPRING DRESSES
OUT OF THE SAME MATERIAL

4-25

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CLUYAS
WILLIAMS

THE BALLOT-BOX.

STEAMBOAT SHARE-
HOLDERS TO POLL.

RECENT MEETING
RECALLED.

On Tuesday next, June 24, shareholders of the Hong Kong, Canton and Macao Steamboat may—if they desire to do so—vote for or against a resolution proposed by Sir Robert Ho Tung and seconded by Mr. Li Tse Fong, the text of which will be found below, together with a brief synopsis of what transpired at the extraordinary general meeting called to consider the resolution. The meeting aroused considerable public interest at the time, and the result of next Tuesday's poll will be awaited with interest by many.

It has been difficult to ascertain precisely who may or may not vote, but presumably those who held shares in the Company on the day of the extraordinary general meeting and who still hold shares on Tuesday next will be entitled to vote.

According to an advertisement elsewhere, the transfer-books of the Company will be closed from June 22 to 24 inclusive.

The "Farming" System.

It will be recalled that following the annual general meeting of the Company on March 7, an extraordinary general meeting was held at which the following resolution, proposed by Sir Robert Ho Tung and seconded by Mr. Li Tse Fong, was carried:—

(a) That the policy of the renewal of the farming-out of the Chinese freight and passage business of the Company's steamers to the same farmer, in view of the fact that the farmer is himself a competitor of the Company's business, is prejudicial to the interests of the Company; and

(b) That accordingly the directors be and are hereby notified that it is the wish of the shareholders of this Company that the directors should abandon the said policy, and should adopt a new policy of either giving preference, as far as possible to a non-competitive tenderer for the farming contract, or run its steamers on its own account.

The resolution, it will be recalled, was carried by 19 votes, the numbers being 34 in favour and 22 against. The Chairman then announced that in view of the fact that the Directors did not approve the resolution, and in view of the fact that a number of shareholders also shared in the disapproval, a poll would be taken.

In proposing these resolutions Sir Robert Ho Tung pointed out that he considered the farming arrangements then pertaining detrimental to the interests of the Company, and that it was imperative that a radical change be made. Many shareholders of different nationalities, said Sir Robert, had signified their approval of his views, and had given him proxies which, including his own holdings, represented 47,228 of the total of 80,000 shares of the Company. These shares, added to the holdings of shareholders in Europe and elsewhere,

"All we ask," Sir Robert said, "is that the Company should be captain of its own ship and master of its own destiny. We are not going to initiate a freight war

We stand for peace. But if other interested parties would not permit us so to conduct our business as to extricate the Company from its present position, which has to depend for its future prosperity, and indeed its existence, upon a powerful competitor, whose strength goes on increasing from year to year, I, for one, say that to preserve peace at such a price is unthinkable, and were the Company to do so, its future would be hopeless."

Prior to the meeting Sir Robert had sent to shareholders a circular in which his views on the farming-out system were set forth in detail. At the extraordinary general meeting the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. C. Gordon Mackie, in defending the farming-out system, pointed out that since its adoption the Company's dividends had been materially bigger. He pointed out that the farmer gave many facilities to the Company, which the Company itself would have had much difficulty in acquiring, not to mention the considerable expense incurred as well. To operate the Chinese freight business, the Company would have had to considerably increase its staff, employ steamer's compradores as well as their staffs, cargo-brokers, passage-brokers, and cargo-coolies.

As to the absence of competitors to the farmer, the Chairman explained that the farmer had carried his work out efficiently, and had honourably discharged all his obligations to the Company for a period of 11 years. It was pointed out that the farmer's organisation, which had served the Company so well in the past could, if the occasion arose, be a factor resulting in unnecessary competition.

The Company's co-operation with the China Navigation Company for the last 51 years was also referred to. It was stated that Messrs. Butterfield & Swire had informed the Board that they were of the opinion that departure from the present policy would be a grave mistake; and if the decision of the directors of the Steamboat Company is not confirmed, the China Navigation Company might entertain other farming arrangements.

Speeches were made at the meeting by Mr. T. H. R. Shaw and Mr. P. Lauder, supporting the Chairman, and by the Hon. Mr. J. P. Bragg and Mr. M. K. Lo supporting Sir Robert Ho Tung. Mr. Lo in his concluding sentence asked the meeting whether it was reasonable for anyone to act in the "angelic" manner in which the Company's farmer had acted!

It is understood that recently Mr. Woo Hay Tong has given up the farming of the Chinese freight and passenger business of the Canton steamers of the Company, but that at the request of the Directors is carrying on with his organisation as agent on behalf of the Company until the appointment of his successor.

U.S. JOURNALIST MURDERED.

CHICAGO "TRIBUNE" CRIME
REPORTER SHOT DOWN.

[UNITED PRESS.]

Chicago, June 9.—An unidentified assassin who is believed probably to have been a Chicago gangster to-day shot and killed Mr. Albert Lengle, "crime reporter" for the Chicago "Tribune" in a subway passage leading to a railway station.

Col. Robert B. McCormick, president of the Chicago "Tribune" Co., to-day offered a reward of \$25,000 for apprehension of the killer.

NEW TAXATION FOR HONG KONG.

ALL LIGHT HYDROCARBON
OILS AFFECTED.

FIRST READING OF BILL
TO BE PROPOSED.

Oil companies will be not a little interested to learn that at Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council, the first reading will be proposed of a bill entitled, "An Ordinance to provide for the taxation of light hydrocarbon oils."

The objects and reasons of the projected Ordinance are set out below:—

1.—The object of this Ordinance is to tax, with certain exceptions mentioned in section 8 (3) and (4), all light hydrocarbon oils used in the Colony.

A drawback equal to the amount of the duty will be granted in respect of oils on which the duty has been paid, if such oils are exported. Necessary regulations providing for drawback are contained in the first schedule to the Ordinance.

2.—The amount of the duty is 15 cents per gallon, but provision is made in section 7 for varying the same.

3.—A convenient title for the Ordinance is the Motor Spirit Ordinance, 1930.

4.—The Ordinance follows closely the provisions of the Tobacco Ordinance, No. 10 of 1916, as amended by Ordinance No. 3 of 1929.

5.—Section 2 defines hydrocarbon oils and light oils, and a list of light oils is contained in the fourth schedule to the Ordinance. The definitions are adapted from section 2 of the Finance Act, 1928, (18 and 19 Geo. 5 Ch. 17.).

6.—Sections 3, 4 and 5 are based on the corresponding sections of the Tobacco Ordinance, 1916.

7.—Section 6 (1) and (2) impose duty at the rate of 15 cents per gallon on all light oils imported into the Colony after the coming into force of the Ordinance and on all light oils imported before but landed after the commencement of the Ordinance.

Duty is also imposed on stocks of light oils exceeding one thousand gallons held by any person at the commencement of the Ordinance. These two sub-sections are based on section 2 of the Finance Act, 1928.

If hydrocarbon oils be imported and manufactured into light oils such light oils shall also pay duty, but if the manufactured light oils are exported under an export permit, no duty is payable. No duty is to be payable on light oils purchased or imported as ships stores or on account of His Majesty's Government or the Government of the Colony.

8.—Sections 7 and 34 inclusive are respectively based on section 7 to 36 inclusive of the Tobacco Ordinance, 1916, as amended by Ordinance No. 3 of 1929.

9.—Section 35 empowers the Governor in Council to grant to licensed importers, conditional exemption from any of the provisions of the Ordinance, if the exemption has not yet been settled but the object in view when settling them will be to extend to well established oil companies of high financial standing every reasonable facility.

(Continued at foot of next column).

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POSTAGE STAMPS.

WEEKLY NOTES FOR COLLECTORS.

HONG KONG'S POSTAL HISTORY.

[By W.S.]

Mr. Hyland took over charge of the Hong Kong post-office in 1844, and under his guidance the postal business increased rapidly, but with the increase came periods of trouble and dissatisfaction. Post-office regulations were ignored and violated; methods were adopted for transmission of letters, and, all things considered, it would appear that Mr. Hyland experienced a few unhappy years while roving in the culprits who preferred to continue as they thought fit rather than as Government regulations demanded.

The Press and the Post-Office.

I suppose never has man gone forward to enforce a new principle but what has met with a similar reception, but Mr. Hyland persevered under difficulties. The following extract from the *China Mail* dated January 21, 1848, gives some idea of the opposition which prevailed against the Post Office procedure. "Yes, we wish that, for a season at least, we could drop all notice of the post-office; but the authorities of that establishment will not have it so, and we must submit to this as well as to the other numerous evils which it is the pleasure of those persons to inflict upon us." Had not the regulations been rigidly enforced in those days, it would have meant that the regulation-abiding would have been compelled to pay considerably more for the transmission of their letters, as the charge was not governed by distance or weight; but according to the quantity of correspondence, and I venture the opinion that we would not have been in the happy position we are to-day of being able to send a lengthy epistle to the United Kingdom for the modest amount of four cents.

Inter-Port Postal Facilities.

It was in 1844 that facilities were afforded for the transmission of letters through the post-office to and from the ports of China, but as the public was informed by Government notification dated April 16, 1844, signed by Richard Wooman, who was private secretary to the Governor, it cannot be assumed that Mr. Hyland was in any way responsible for these facilities. It would appear that the arrangements made were purely local, and were much appreciated by all who had occasion to find recourse to them.

Bitter Press Comment.

In 1847 a postal-clerk was sent to Canton to perform, or take charge of, postal operations, but here again that dissatisfaction which characterized practically the whole time during which the Imperial Government was responsible for the postal administration was evidenced, as seen in the following extract taken from the *China Mail* dated April 20, 1848: "The post-office authorities have not established any regular postal communication between Hong Kong and Canton, but they have levied additional rates of postage in consideration of the performance of a duty which they cannot discharge, and do not even pretend to discharge."

A Local Appointment.

In 1855 Mr. Hyland disappears from the scene of action, and with his disappearance a new state of affairs seem to have come into existence, not due to the man himself, but to the conditions under which he was compelled to labour. A locally-appointed gentleman, in the person of William Chapman, now comes into the picture as Acting Postmaster.

Although it should be clearly understood that the post-office had not yet come under local control, it was during this year that negotiations began between the Postmaster-General in England, the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Colonial Department, with regard to the transfer of the Hong Kong post-office from Imperial to local control. After discussing the matter for three years in October 1858, the Governor (Sir John Bowring) reported to the Legislative Council that the Secretary of State had recently required his opinion upon the proposal for the transfer to the local Government of the control of the post-office in Hong Kong; and that the necessary enquiries were being made in order to enable him to come to a decision upon the subject.

The Governor recommended that a committee consisting of the Acting Colonial Secretary, and two non-official members of the Council, should be appointed to report the results of their enquiries to the Government might properly take charge of the post-office in Hong Kong. The following gentlemen were appointed:—Acting Colonial Secretary (Mr. Fred Froth), Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Dent. On December 11, 1858, the Committee, after

careful consideration of the arrangements proposed by the Postmaster-General (Lord Canning), certified against the proposed transfer, but suggested that certain proposals put forward be submitted for the consideration of the Home Government.

Correspondence followed dealing with the matter, and on November 12, 1859, the Governor (Hercules G. R. Robinson) said that he would be glad to receive at an early date the remarks which had been called for from the Colonial Treasurer, and Messrs. Jardine and Dent, on the ultimate conditions of the postal authorities as home for placing the post-office of Hong Kong under the control of the local Government.

Local Control Established.

These remarks were brought forward and dealt with somewhat expeditiously, as by May 5, 1860, the following Government notification was published:—"It is hereby notified that, under instructions from the Secretary of State, the Post Office Department is placed from this date under the control of the Government of this Colony, and that, until the return of Wm. Chapman, Esq., Postmaster-General of Hong Kong, the duties of the Department will be conducted by F. W. Mitchell, Esq., Acting Postmaster-General," dated May 1, 1860, above the signature of W. T. Mercer, Colonial Secretary.

Many collectors are of the opinion that English postage-stamps were in common use in Hong Kong during the Imperial administration. This is not correct, as it was customary to pay over the counter or to run monthly accounts for any correspondence on which prepayment, or part prepayment, was permissible. English postage-stamps were mostly used by the naval and military services, but in these cases not many were dealt with as loose letters in Hong Kong, as they were packed and sealed aboard the ships or at the stations.

His Majesty the King has recently purchased the specialised collection of Australian Commonwealth stamps formed by Mr. J. R. W. Purves, of Melbourne. The collection is stated to be the finest of its kind in existence, and contains many varieties and quite a number of unique pieces. It was advertised in the *Australian Philatelic Record*, the price asked being £1,925.

With the rendition of Wei-hai-wei, which it is understood is to take place on October 1 next, it must be assumed that the "China" on Hong Kong stamps will be withdrawn, this being the only place where these stamps are now in use. As the Stamp and one or two values of the Multiple CA are still obtainable at the General Post Office, fellow-collectors will be well advised to fill their gaps while the going is good.

A new 4-cent postage stamp, bearing the portrait of the late William H. Taft, has replaced the 4-cent stamp bearing the portrait of Martha Washington. It was put on sale on June 4 in Cincinnati, Mr. Taft's old home. The portrait of Martha Washington will be retained on the reply portion of the 2-cent business postal-card.

"These articles will appear in the 'Daily Press' every Thursday, and 'W.S.' will be pleased to answer any questions relating to philately. Letters should be addressed to him, care of the Editor."

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PRINCE'S CAFE
(Next to A.P.C. BUILDING)

To-day's Tiffin—\$1.00

- 1.—Prince's Fruit Cocktail
- 2.—Chicken Barley Soup
- 3.—Fried Fish, Parsley Sauce
- 4.—Grilled Chicken Liver
- 5.—Salmi of Pigeon
- 6.—Roast Mutton
- 7.—Cold Corned Beef
- 8.—Tapioca Pudding
- 9.—Cheese
- 10.—Dessert
- 11.—Tea or Coffee

Cold TIFFIN 75 cts.

- Ice Cream
- Cold Baked Pork
- Cold Roast Chicken
- Potato Salad and Mayonnaise
- Ice Cream
- Fruit
- Ice Tea

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At Their SALES ROOMS,
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A STEAM LAUNCH

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BREADTH ... 10 Feet 4 Inches.
DEPTH ... 7 Feet 2 Inches.
TONNAGE ... 27.55 Gross.
" ... 18.74 Nett.

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Teak Dining Tables, Dining Chairs, Sideboards with Bevelled Mirrors, Dinner Waggon, Crockery, Glass Ware, Ice Chests, Kitchen Utensils, etc., etc.

Teak and Iron Bedsteads, Wardrobes with Bevelled Mirrors, Dressing Tables, Chests of Drawers, Chamber Stands, Mosquito Nets, Enamelled Bath, Toilet Sets, etc., etc.

A QUANTITY OF BLACK- WOOD FURNITURE.

ON VIEW FROM THURSDAY, the
19th JUNE, 1930.

TERMS:—CASH ON DELIVERY.

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At Their SALES ROOM,
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ONE BUICK, 1924
ONE OLDSMOBILE, 1924
(Recently Overhauled).

ON VIEW ON DAY OF SALE.

TERMS:—CASH ON DELIVERY.

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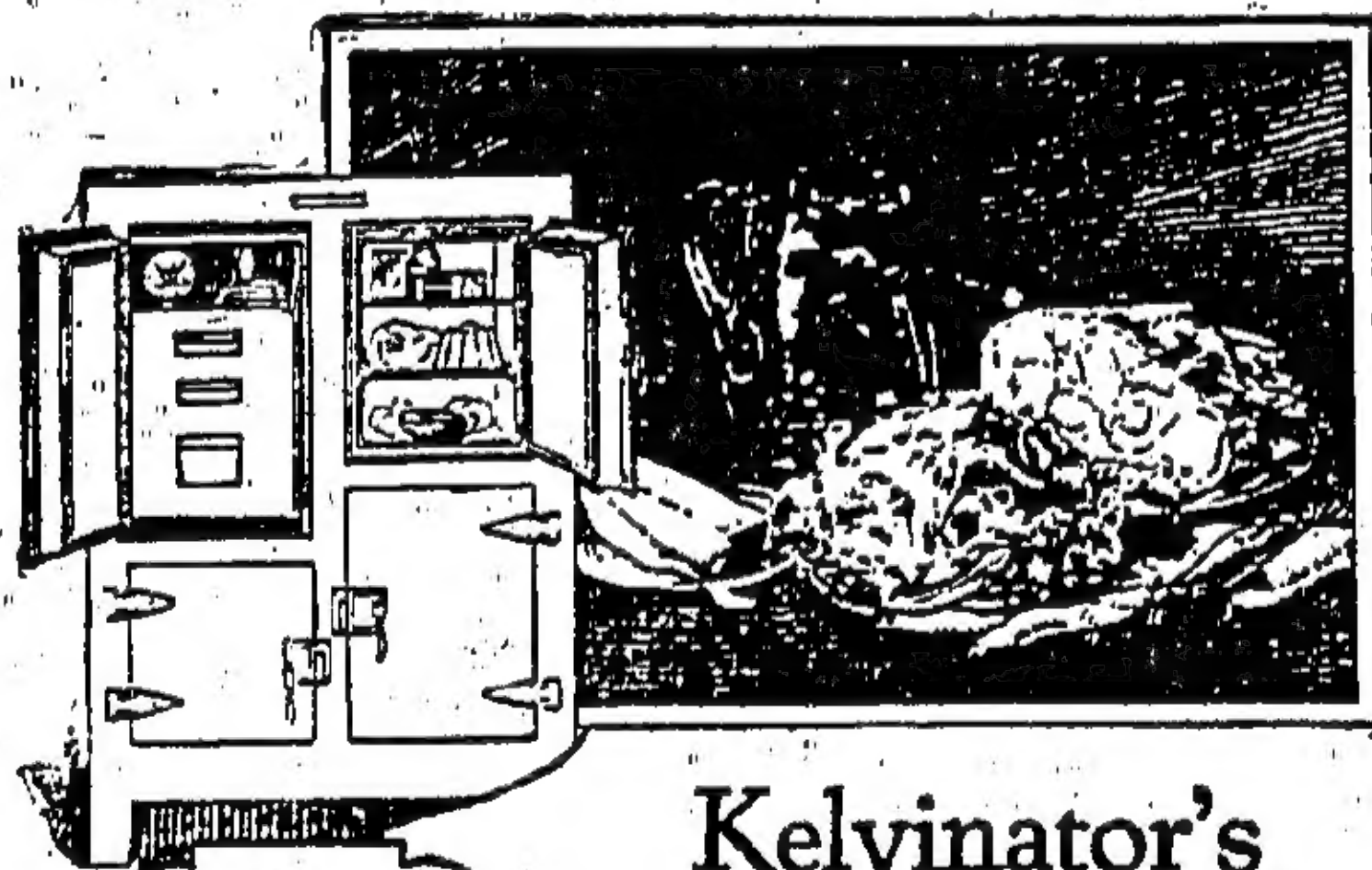
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FINDING IN THE McBRIDE CASE.

FAR-REACHING IMPLICATIONS.

HANKOW COURTS
JUDGMENT

The Chinese papers in Hankow last week reported in full the findings of Judge Wong Yu of the Hankow District Court in the case in which Paymaster Cdr. McBride was charged with causing the death of a school-boy, Ho Ting Kang, in January last. It will be remembered that the Commander's car came in collision with the bicycle ridden by the school-boy and that the latter sustained injuries from which he died. At the time of the accident, Comdr. McBride was arrested by the Chinese Police as the accident happened in the S.A.D.I. and was later taken to the District Police Station, this release being secured by H.B.M. Consul-General in the evening of the same day.

According to the report written by the Hankow correspondent of the N.C. Daily News, the case was tried in the absence of the accused, who did not appear. The facts were investigated and it was found that the injuries to the school-boy were caused by negligence on the part of the accused. The Administrative Department of the High Court of Justice and the Hupai High Court have been consulted on the matter, and Judge Wong Yu finds that as the National Government announced that after January 1, all foreigners in China, though enjoying consular jurisdiction, should be subject to Chinese law, and as the accident occurred on January 23, Comdr. McBride is subject to the jurisdiction of the Hankow Court and should be punished under Article 291 of the Criminal Code. "It is to be noticed that the Chinese Press simply publishes this report as issued to it and does not make any comments. The questions raised by this action of the Judge are so far-reaching that thoughtful Chinese hesitate to discuss them with foreigners."

An Opposite Example.

As an instance how easily accidents can occur when a youth mounts a bicycle and ignores the rules of the road, a case which occurred yesterday afternoon at the point just opposite the Union Church where Rue de Paris debouches into Rue Dautremere may be cited. The corner is one of the danger spots of the Concession area because the driver of a vehicle coming along Rue Dautremere cannot see what is coming down the Rue de Paris till he has actually reached the corner. In the case which occurred yesterday, a motor lorry, driven by a Japanese and carrying a Japanese officer and three sailors, was proceeding along the Rue Dautremere at a reasonable speed and was given the right of way by the policeman on point duty. A young soldier on a bicycle ignored the signal and passed under the hand of the policeman straight to his death. According to eye-witnesses seated on a verandah overlooking the whole scene, the driver of the lorry could not have done anything to avert the accident as he could not have anticipated such reckless disregard of a traffic signal. In fact the driver did not know of the accident till his lorry was stopped in response to the blowing of police whistles and he was ordered to go to the French police-station for investigation. After the usual enquiries, the French police decided to release the lorry and those who were travelling in it.

Hostility to Japanese.

According to the local Press, which is taking a very hostile attitude to the Japanese and referring to them throughout the article as "murderers," the officer who communicated at once with the Japanese Consul-General and as rapidly as possible officials from the Consulate and the Navy came to a French Police Station. After a conversation, during which the Japanese authorities undertook that the driver of the lorry would attend any inquest held by the French authorities the French police released the driver and the others, and also the lorry. Chinese who had gathered near the police station objected to this, but were over-ruled, so some newspaper reporters communicated with the offices of the Garrison Commander and the District Judge. They specially asked Judge Wong Yu to take up the matter, and the French Police also sent a message asking whether he would like to conduct an inquest. The Judge is said to have replied asking that the "murderers" be handed over to the Chinese as foreigners now come under Chinese law, but this is probably the view of the reporter rather than of the Judge as this incident happened in French territory.

That the Bureau of Publicity is arranging for a campaign to put the facts about the McBride case before the public and that a demand will be made for the handing over of Comdr. McBride and the Japanese.

TUSSELE FOR TSINAN REVIVED.

GUNFIRE NOW AUDIBLE
IN THE CITY.

MARSHAL LI INTERVIEWED
IN NANKING RETREAT.

Tsinan, once again has been menaced by the Shansi troops, following the refusal of Han Fu Chu to hand over the city before the 16th instant. The offensive against the city has been resumed at Lokow, not far from the city, and gunfire is now again audible in the city.

Outside the city, strong defensive works have been erected, indicating that Han will not give up the city unless forced to do so. Martial law is enforced after 6 p.m. daily.

The Honanese under Shih Yu San, the ally of the Shansi-Kuomintang coalition, were recently attacked in Western Shantung by the loyal troops. The latter claim to have disarmed two rebel regiments and taken many prisoners, and that Shih had a narrow escape.

No fighting is reported from the Lunghai front, where the situation has remained unchanged during the past week.

Hankow Breathes Again.

The position on the Peking-Hankow Railway line is grave, but no serious fighting has occurred. Now that the loyal troops have recaptured Changsha, the Hunan capital, and the rebels have retreated towards Kiangsi, the position of Hankow is less precarious and the Nanking troops in Hunan will be rushed back to cope with the situation on the Peking-Hankow Railway line.

A Japanese report states that the troops under Hsu Yuan Chuan, who are alleged to have turned over to the Kuomintang, have been greatly harassing the Nanking forces under Ho Cheng Chuan. Hsu has been promised the post of chairman of the Hupai Provincial Government by Yen Hsi Shan. A Nanking report, however, denies Hsu's defection.

Changsha was evacuated voluntarily by the Kwangsi "Ironside" forces in view of their unfavourable position. The city was captured by Ho Chien's Hunanese troops without fighting. The rebels are now turning their attention to Kiangsi, where the garrison troops are sparse. Lu Ti Ping, the Kiangsi Governor, has wired the Hankow military authorities to pursue the insurgents.

A Delicate Mission.

The rebels are said to have dispatched a delegate to Fukien to persuade the men under Lu Hsiang Pang to march into Kiangsi to co-operate with them.

According to a Nanking report, Marshal Li Tsai Hsin, the ex-warlord of South China, who has been detained by Marshal Chiang Kai Shek since last year, is still staying at Nanking under the close surveillance of the authorities. He is living at his private residence near the Drum Tower and beguiles himself by studying modern politics and history. In an interview with Press representatives, the Marshal is reported as saying that he is quite happy to live free of official cares and that he is paying no attention to the present political situation in China. He is also reported to have flatly denied the report that he and Marshal Chang Hsueh Liang had been requested to mediate in the strife between Nanking and the Shansi-Kuomintang coalition.

SENTIMENT IN U.S. AGAINST PACT.

COL. STIMSON TO BROADCAST
TO OFFSET FEELING.

[UNITED PRESS.]

Washington, June 7.—Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State and head of the American delegation to the London Naval Conference, is to speak over a nation-wide radio broadcast next Thursday in an effort to counteract sentiment against the London Treaty which has spread during the course of the recent committee hearings.

It is expected that Colonel Stimson will defend President Hoover's refusal to submit all secret documents in connection with the treaty negotiations to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

As anticipated as soon as Col. Stimson made known the President's decision in this matter, a great deal of criticism at once arose. Senator Hiram Johnson of California went so far as publicly to characterize this decision as "silly."

The Naval Affairs Committee's hearings in connection with the treaty, while not official in the strict sense, have been developed along "Big Navy" lines hostile to the treaty, and it is expected that the Secretary will devote attention to this aspect of the pact in his radio speech.

FOOCHOW DRAMA NOT ENDED.

MERCHANTS AND PLAIN
CLOTHES REBELS.

FOREIGN RESIDENTS NOT
MOLESTED SO FAR.

The coup d'etat in Foochow in no sense can be said to have reached its final phase, in spite of the defeat of the rebels under Lu Hsing Pang, according to a Chinese report from Foochow.

Lu, having been appointed chairman of the Fukien Provincial Government and commander of the 10th Route Army by Yen Hsi Shan, is not likely to abandon his hope of vanquishing the loyal troops. The arrest of the five members of the Fukien Provincial Government some time ago is a reflex of his overbearing attitude towards the Central Government. The present fighting in the north and in Hunan has emboldened him, as the neighbouring provinces—Kwangtung and Kiangsi—have no spare troops to assist the loyal troops in Fukien.

The rebels' base is Yenping, some 230 li northwest of Foochow. The place is accessible from Foochow by the Min River. Their number, credited to be about 6,000, is equal to that of the loyal troops under Liu Ho Ting, but the latter are better equipped. The loyal troops recently repulsed the rebels and have recaptured the arsenal at Hwang-tien.

Merchants in Foochow have taken steps in self-protection, in view of the activities of plainclothes rebels, of whom many have been captured and executed. Foreign merchants and residents so far have been unmolested.

Lu Hsing Pang, the rebel chief, who is responsible for the coup d'etat, is a native of Yuki, in Fukien, and is 57 years old. He was formerly leader of a notorious bandit gang, and in 1919 was enlisted by the Government and appointed commander of the first Fukien independent division. In 1927, he was made chairman of the Provincial Government, which post he held until the coup d'etat.

Admiral Yang Shu Chwang, the legal chairman of the Fukien Provincial Government, who left Foochow for Nanking when the trouble arose, is now in hospital in Shanghai.

KOWLOON BAND CONCERT.

LAST NIGHT'S RECITAL.

In spite of the downpour during the afternoon, and the threatening sky at and after sunset, there was a large gathering at the Kowloon Football Club ground last night to enjoy the excellent recital given by the band of the 1st Battalion of the Somerset Light Infantry under the leadership of Mr. E. J. Woolcott.

Instrumental solos were given by Messrs. A. Foord, R. M. Lambert, G. Harding and J. Fox. These items were greatly enjoyed by the audience who were not satisfied until encores had been played by these artists.

A pleasantly varied programme had been arranged, every item of which was greatly appreciated. Had the weather been more settled, there would have been a much larger attendance, but no greater degree of enthusiasm could have been shown. It is hoped that when next this band gives a public recital the weather will be more pleasant, and thus bring out a bigger audience to enjoy the fine tone and execution of a very excellent musical combination.

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THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING HELD YESTERDAY.

THE DOLLAR AND MILITARY GUARDS.

The annual general meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company was held in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's board room yesterday, when the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. J. J. Paterson, gave a very interesting review of the past year's work.

During the course of his address, Mr. Paterson commented on the withdrawal, by His Majesty's Government, of military guards, leaving the British companies no option but to arrange with the local police for the formation of Indian guards under European officers. In speaking of the dollar, the Chairman said that he feared "for the proverbial goose who would, in effect, be fed silver to produce gold, and upon whose internal system the ferment of bimetalism might well have disastrous consequences."

CHAIRMAN'S INTERESTING REVIEW.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Todd having read the usual notice, the Chairman said:—

As the report and statement of accounts have been in your hands for some days, I presume you will, as hitherto, take them as read.

Your Directors regret that the welcome improvement in 1929 was not maintained in 1930 and it will be found from the accounts before you that the profit on the working of steamers fell from £193,188 12s. 3d. in the former year to £21,444 12s. 3d. for the period under review.

The reasons for our poorer showing have been briefly mentioned in the report as being due to a recrudescence of political disturbances in China, which, with increasing taxation on cargo, continued to affect trade on all our principal lines. I cannot do better than refer you to that part of the chairman's speech at the recent annual meeting of shareholders of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, where he mentioned that China had failed to realise the hope of the previous year and had relapsed into civil war. That statement adequately sums up the difficulties we have had to contend with, and I do not propose to detain you with a detailed account of the succession of crises and wars.

Suffice it to say that these upheavals took place, for the most part in the Yangtze Valley, where our chief interests lie, and though it has been stated before that the recuperative power of trade in China is remarkable, signs are not wanting that it is becoming seriously weakened by lack of stable conditions.

On the upper river the anti-British boycott was revived at Chungking in May, and although the cause for its resuscitation is still not clear—it was supposed to have arisen out of the Wanchien incident of 1925—we have grave reasons to believe that certain Chinese factions took advantage of the situation to keep the boycott alive, with varying degrees of intensity, until October, when conditions became as normal as we have come to associate with that turbulent region. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that our Yangtze earnings did not compare favourably with those of the previous year.

The Kiawo Piracy.

On October 18 the Kiawo was pirated between Chungking and Ichang, fortunately without loss of life. For some time previous to this incident, naval guards had been withdrawn from upper river steamers for service in other threatened areas, but on application, the naval authorities resumed the practice. Our grateful thanks are due to them for their ready assistance on this and other occasions, also to our floating and shore staff along the whole Yangtze for their tact and forbearance in trying circumstances.

In our southern trade, there was a regrettable absence of security in the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, which eventually led to open warfare in the autumn and affected business for several months. Our Yangtze and coastal lines are, for all practical purposes, connecting links of the same service, so that disturbances at either end influence the whole, and my survey of conditions on the river, therefore, applies equally to the coast. In the great rice trades of Southern China, the year was a gloomy one for rice merchants as well as shipowners. The amount of business contracted was small, resulting in shipowners scrambling for what little was offering, with the result that unprecedentedly low rates were the rule rather than the exception. Some owners were forced to lay up their ships for weeks at a time.

Sitting of the Haibo.

Turning to our Tientsin services, my predecessor last year laid stress on the shortcomings of the responsible Chinese authorities in not maintaining dykes in a proper state of repair, which largely con-

tributed to the sitting of the Haibo, or Tientsin River, until navigation became impossible for other than tugs and lighters. I am glad to state, however, that efforts made last year, assisted by nature in the shape of freshets, succeeded in re-opening channels to restricted

drafts in August. Conditions steadily improved thereafter and on October 6 the Leesang reached the Tientsin Bund, our first vessel to accomplish this for nearly two years. The opening of the river enabled us to resume valuable and old established connections, but at the same time we have had to meet with severe competition, and Haibo River conditions are by no means normal.

Our Calcutta and Borneo lines were well supported throughout the year in deck passengers and cargo but, in the case of the former, opposition was a bar to the raising of rates to a remunerative level. Negotiations are now being conducted which, I hope, will result in a satisfactory understanding being reached with our competitors.

I regret to say that the cost of operating tonnage on the China coast continues to increase in every direction, but no effort is being spared to keep a close watch on all expenditure. There is a tendency on the part of port authorities to increase their charges without due consideration of the fact that shipping is passing through a period of great depression, and I would remind them that their efforts to increase revenue may have the opposite effect by stifling shipping enterprise and industry. Latest advice from home indicates that there are some four to five million tons of shipping lying idle in home and foreign ports and that while freights are well below pre-war level, operating expenses generally have increased from 60 per cent. to 100 per cent. Another very disturbing factor in our shipping activities has been the fall in exchange, which has steadily declined, and although the full effect of this was not felt in 1929, it will have to be faced during the ensuing year.

The unfavourable Shanghai and Hong Kong cross rate is another serious feature, nor can I see anything to be gained by attempting to fix Hong Kong currency at present silver levels.

The Dollar Again.

So far, I have seen no very convincing argument for the F.V. dollar, that is a dollar of value say 2/- fixed on gold. It must be remembered, speaking widely, that Hong Kong is not an Indo-China, the Straits or the Philippines area, either a producing or consuming centre but rather, for geographical and strategic reasons, a clearing mart for Southern China.

That a large part of Hong Kong's business with Canton is done in Hong Kong dollars I am well aware. It should be remembered that the exchange factor between these two ports exists, however concealed.

I may be dense, but I feel that most of the solutions I have seen advanced in the papers by supposedly dollar paid people forget the good days when silver was really silver, and advocate a system whereby the payee gets a 2/- dollar won by the payer outside Hong Kong in depreciated silver. I fear for the proverbial goose who would, in effect, be fed silver to produce gold, and upon whose internal system the ferment of bimetalism might well have disastrous consequences.

Unless our modern alchemists find the philosopher's stone, I suggest that peace in China is the only solution, followed, as it would be, by a revival in trade and by the absorption of silver stocks. When this may be fulfilled you are all in as good a position to judge as I am. But I find it difficult to believe that any successful formula can be found whereby the existing dollar can be written up to 2/- without someone having to nurse the difference. Speaking generally, I think it hard that this burden should be shoved in toto on the employers, who have paid out good dollars in the past, and who, in my opinion, are now in for a difficult future.

New Middle River Steamer.

At our last annual meeting you were advised that the Directors were considering the building of a new Middle River steamer to replace on older unit. The building contract for this new vessel was signed in September. She will be named the *Pei-yang*, will be launched about the end of the month and will be in commission shortly thereafter.

after. During the year under review the Luen Steamship Company, in which the Company held equal shares with the China Navigation Co., Ltd., and the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., was voluntarily wound up, the s.s. Luenho being taken over by us on satisfactory terms, and operated on the Lower Yangtze River.

I have already referred to the piracy of the Kiawo on the upper river in October, and I feel sure we can rely upon the ever-ready help of H.M. Navy to protect British interests on the Yangtze. While not coming within the year under review, I would mention, in passing, that in January this year the Tuckow, bound from Nanking to Shanghai, was attacked by an armed boarding party masquerading under the guise of Government troops with alleged orders to search for ammunition and arrest suspicious characters. They opened fire, killing a Chinese passenger and mortally wounding a quarter-master. While the vessel was hoisted to, she was subjected to volleys of rifle fire from the shore and it is surmised that this was caused by rivals in search of opium belonging to yet another clique whom each was endeavouring to forestall. It will be noted from this further glaring example of present-day lawlessness in China that foreign lives and property are but little respected, and although a strong protest was made through diplomatic channels, it is not to be wondered at that shipowners in the Far East view the subject of adequate protection of merchant shipping with considerable concern.

The Withdrawal of Military Guards.

As regard piracy on the coast, I am glad to report that with the valuable assistance of the naval and military authorities to whom our grateful thanks are due, we were entirely free of these serious menaces, but it must not be inferred from this that present precautions can be relaxed. As you have no doubt read in the Press, H.M. Government signified their intention of withdrawing military guards on April 1 this year, leaving the British companies no option but to arrange with the Hong Kong Police for the formation of Indian guards under European officers. Unavailing protests were made in London, and locally, against the withdrawal of military units, which we strongly contended were the only means of adequately protecting vessels against piratical attacks, and while H.M. Government relaxed to the extent of permitting these facilities to continue temporarily until the Indian guards had reached a state of efficiency, I regret that in the meantime an increased burden of expense will rest upon British shipping companies who are now faced with additional outlay in connection with the Government authorities in the shape of garrison establishment costs which would, in the ordinary course of events, continue to be a charge on the Crown whether or not men were withdrawn from their ordinary duties. Hitherto the Government had only collected actual out-of-pocket expenses, which was considered quite fair and reasonable. Having stated that it is the considered opinion of shipowners that military guards are the only effective measures for the protection of their interests, it is not my desire to belittle in any way the efforts of the Hong Kong Government in placing all police facilities at our disposal for the training of native guards. On the contrary, we thoroughly appreciate their assistance, and will co-operate with them to the best of our ability in order to give this experiment a fair trial.

What The Future Holds.

Shareholders naturally look for some reference at these meetings to future prospects, but I regret that it is impossible for me to prophesy what is in store for us. Conditions change so rapidly in China that I feel sure you will appreciate the futility of expressing any views. I will, however, say that we experienced fairly normal trading conditions in the early part of this year, but you are all aware that at the moment civil war is raging along an extensive front in Central China which must inevitably have a sad repercussion on commerce in fact, it is already in evidence.

Unfortunately the prospect of an early termination of these political disorders add the opportunity to trade in peace, which we all so earnestly desire, still seem remote. With the exception of the stranding of the *Kingwo*, on the Upper Yangtze in December, a condition which has to be faced in navigating these difficult waters, the Company has been free of major casualties. Our thanks are due to all members of the Company's staff, both ashore and afloat, for their devotion to duty during an admittedly difficult year, and particularly on the Yangtze River where conditions have been very unsettled.

They will be interested to learn that steps have been taken for the immediate execution of a trust deed specifically to secure their pensions which will be operated by trustees.

Turning to the accounts, it will be seen that the profit of the work for the year 1929 was £12,341, but after allowing for depreciation and all liabilities, etc., it has been found necessary to transfer £24,000 from contingency reserves to cover the loss on our revenue account, and in the circumstances, I regret it is not possible

Victor Dance Records for June

Here's a batch of bright new rhythms that brings glad tidings to dance lovers everywhere. Do you like your dance music mild and mellow, fast and furious, or warm and wicked? Take your pick from this month's list—you're sure to find your favorite. And your favorite orchestra too! Do yourself this favor: come down and listen to all the new Victor Records on our Victor Radio with Electrola. You won't be sorry if you do—and you may be sorry if you don't.

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Like a Dream—Fox Trot No. 22400, 10-inch
- Mysterious Mose—Fox Trot** TED WEEMS AND HIS ORCHESTRA.
Slappin' the Bass—Fox Trot No. 22411, 10-inch
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to pay any dividend. The transfer from contingency reserve will leave the revenue account with a credit balance of £218 5s. 10d., which it is proposed to carry forward to next year.

Resolutions.

I now beg to propose the following resolution:—"That the report and statement of accounts, as presented, be adopted, including the transfer of £24,000 from contingency reserve to revenue account, and that the sum of £218 5s. 10d. be carried forward to next year."

As soon as this has been seconded, I shall be glad to answer to the best of my ability any questions which shareholders may wish to ask.

Sir Robert Ho Tung: I beg to second the resolution, as proposed by the Chairman.

The Chairman: I will put the resolution, which has been proposed by myself and seconded by Sir Robert Ho Tung, to the meeting. Will those in favour please signify in the usual way?

The motion was carried unanimously.

The next business was the confirmation of the appointment of the Hon. Mr. C. G. S. Mackie as a director of the Company.

Mr. F. C. Hall: I beg to propose that the appointment of the Hon. Mr. C. G. S. Mackie as a director of the Company be confirmed.

Mr. A. Murdoch seconded Mr. Hall's proposal, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Then came the re-election of directors. Mr. A. B. Stewart proposed the re-election of Sir Robert Ho Tung as a director, and was seconded by Mr. N. J. Raiton, and when put to the meeting, the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Ho Tung proposed the election of Mr. John Fleming and Mr. A. Ritchie as auditors of the Company for the year 1930 at a remuneration of \$5,000. This was seconded by Mr. M. H. Lo and was carried unanimously.

The Chairman: That is all the business, gentlemen, and I thank you for your attendance.

Those Present.
Those present were:—Hon. Mr. J. J. Paterson, Hon. Mr. C. G. S. Mackie, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. A. H. White (Directors), Mr. H. Turner (Solicitor), and the following shareholders:—Messrs. Ho Leung, Ho Tang Ying, Chan Wing, P. Tod, M. H. Lo, T. T. Lau, A. M. da Silva, J. Baptista, F. C. Hall, A. B. Stewart, A. Murdoch, N. J. Raiton, Ho Kwong, and R. E. Macdougall.

ACARDO PAYS HER FIRST VISIT.

HEAVY CARGO OF OIL.

Arriving with 7,600 tons of kerosene and benzine on board, the British steamer *Acardo* paid her first visit to this port. Owned by the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., for whom the Asiatic Petroleum Co. are the local agents she left Balikpapan on June 11 and arrived here on June 17.

The s.s. *Acardo* is a steel screw steamer of 5,767 gross tonnage and 3,423 net tonnage and was built by the Union Construction Co. in 1921. Her dimensions are, length 412 feet, beam 53.4 feet and depth 30.9 feet. Captain Davies is in command of the vessel, with a crew of 11 British officers and 30 Asiatic seamen.

ADVICE FOR INVESTORS.

READERS are reminded that inquiries relating to the share market are answered on page 12 every Thursday by "Kufan." Letters should be sent to this office, and must be accompanied by writer's name and address, not on publication. Letters should be addressed to "Kufan," care of the Editor.

"GUILTY-BUT INSANE."

MEDICAL OFFICER'S INTERESTING OPINION ON PRISONER'S MENTAL CONDITION.

ECHO OF RECENT WEST POINT MURDER.

The first case tried in the Criminal Sessions this month was one in which a Chinese named Fung Yan was charged with the murder of Tam Chao on April 29 this year. A verdict of "guilty—but insane" was returned by the jury.

Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy, Assistant Attorney-General, prosecuted for the Crown, and Mr. Thomas Tam, instructed by Messrs. Lyson & Hall, appeared for the defence.

In the course of the case, Dr. G. H. Thomas, of the Government Civil Hospital, informed the Court that he had studied the mental condition of the prisoner for one week. He found the prisoner absent-minded and also that he had a habit of muttering to himself. After repeated efforts, the doctor discovered that the words which prisoner was muttering were, "thirty dollars—they will kill me," from which the doctor inferred that the prisoner was under a delusion that someone was threatening him with death over a question of \$30.

The defence, in entering a plea of insanity, submitted that the strongest argument in support of that was the absence of motive. His Lordship, at the close of the case, informed the jury that he concurred with their verdict.

NO MOTIVE ASCRIBED BY THE CROWN.

Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy, Assistant Attorney-General, prosecuted and Mr. Thomas Tam, instructed by Messrs. Lyson & Hall, appeared for the defence.

Outlining the case for the Crown, Mr. Fitzroy produced to the Court a plan of the locality of the firm where the prisoner was employed and where the alleged murder was said to have taken place. He said the firm dealt in tobacco in three houses in Queen's Road West between Western Street and Chung Ching Street.

The man who was killed, said Mr. Fitzroy, was attacked with a chopper in the bathroom of No. 345, Queen's Road West. On April 29, said Mr. Fitzroy, Tam Chat (the deceased) together with several others were taking a bath in the kitchen. Tam Chat was naked, and evidence would be brought before the Court to show that the defendant entered the kitchen and, with the aid of a chopper, is alleged to have attacked Tam Chat. Two blows were struck on the man's head and one on the neck of the neck. Mr. Fitzroy stated that the Crown would say that these blows—particularly the one on the neck—caused death. Tam Chat, as a matter of fact, lived about two hours after the chopping, passing away in the Government Civil Hospital.

Man Out Naked.

On seeing what was happening, one of the men in the bathroom ran out absolutely naked and another hid himself under a quilt in another room. The prisoner then attacked yet another man, who defended himself with a stool and the chopper was knocked out of prisoner's hand. This fight took place on the verandah of the second floor of No. 345.

When the man was deprived of his chopper, he was seized, but a struggle ensued and he managed to run out of the house. The next day, however, fairly early—he returned to the vicinity of the house and stood on the pavement just opposite the door of No. 345.

Mr. Fitzroy pointed out that there appeared to be no motive, as there had been no quarrel. The prisoner appeared to think that he was going to be dismissed, but in fact, added Mr. Fitzroy, that was not so.

The prisoner had been under mental observation and the Crown's object in putting the man under such observation was to ascertain whether he was in a condition to take his trial and to be quite sure that there was no insanity at the time of the trial.

Medical Evidence.

Dr. G. H. Thomas, after giving details of the wounds on the body of Tam Chat, said that he had been specially requested to observe the mental condition of the prisoner.

"I watched him for seven days, and I had daily conversations with him in Chinese, asking him general questions, but he never seemed to pay any attention to what I asked. To simple questions he would look away in a very absent-minded manner. I noticed that he kept on muttering to himself. I bent down to catch what he had to say, and I understood the words, 'Thirty dollars—they want to kill me.' I dared not ask him any further. He showed no improvement whatever and every time when I went near and spoke to him, he said that someone wanted to kill him for \$30. I saw him from May 7 to 12, and then Dr. Ware took over, but he went sick, and then Dr. Dovey took over. As a matter of fact, between May 1 and 7, Dr. Forrest observed him, but he is away."

Mr. Fitzroy asked whether the prisoner appeared to understand what was going on, and Dr. Thomas replied that he knew that he was in prison.

Not Physically Ill.

Mr. Tam (cross-examining): Was the prisoner ill when you saw him?

Dr. Thomas: Not physically. Did you see any signs to show whether the prisoner was addicted to drink? I have no evidence to that effect.

Answering further questions, witness said that he felt sure that the prisoner was suffering from a delusion.

His Lordship: Did you satisfy yourself that he was not acting a part?

Witness: I was quite satisfied he was not acting or malingering. I was watching through iron bars, quite unknown to him.

Mr. Tam: Have you any experience of mental cases?

Dr. Thomas: I have been one of the medical officers of the mental hospital for the last two years. During the period of your observation, would you, as an officer of a mental hospital, have certified prisoner insane? Seven days is too short a period. Usually 21 days is required.

During those seven days, would you have said that he was insane? I would not like to say it after seven days' observation.

Dangerous Insanity.

His Lordship: Supposing the condition you observed for seven days had continued for 21 days, would you say that the man was insane? I would unhesitatingly have certified him insane.

His Lordship: Can you say whether the form of insanity which you observed is likely to become dangerous? I think that whenever a person is suffering from a delusion, rightly or wrongly, that someone is attempting to kill him, we regard him in a mental hospital as a serious case, as we do not know what he will do. I would consider that a dangerous form of delusion.

His Lordship: Which might lead to violence?—Yes, your Lordship. And if a person became violent from such a condition, what would be his state of mind? Would he know what he was doing? Could he know how grave the act was?—He could not have the same sense of responsibility as a normal person.

He would know what he was doing physically?—He might not realise the moral consequences.

Mr. Fitzroy: You said he would not realise the moral consequences. Would he know he was doing wrong?—I think the word wrong is an ethical question. I would say he knows that he is going to kill the man but he would not know—

His Lordship: He would assume that it is necessary to protect his own life?—Yes.

Mr. Fitzroy: He would know that the effect of striking with a chopper would be to kill?—He knows that, and he intends it.

A Common Weakness.

The foreman of the jury: Do you think the prisoner is normal?—Not normal judged by the average individual. Everybody has some form of delusion. (Laughter.) What I meant was that some delusions are harmless. A man may think he is very wealthy. That's a harmless delusion. He may think that someone wants to kill him, and the only way to save himself is to hit first. That is not normal.

You think he knew what he was doing?—In my opinion, he knows that he is killing a man, and he intends that he should do it. What degree of responsibility he carries to the Court.

After evidence had been given in support of the Crown's case, Mr. Somerset Fitzroy addressed the jury—in the course of which he said that there was no doubt as to who committed the crime. The only question appeared to be that of the mental condition of the defendant.

He said that it did seem that the defendant had some idea at the back of his head, of killing the master of the shop. It was absolutely impossible on the evidence, he submitted, to say whether the defendant allowed that to brood on him. Whether the prisoner came back next morning with the sole object of attacking the master, or what he came back for, there was no evidence whatever to show.

Dr. Ware had said in evidence that at the time he saw the prisoner, he did not find any evidence of insanity and prisoner was not suffering from mental disease sufficient to place him in an asylum. Dr. Ware had added that there might have been an illusion, which might have occurred but which had passed away.

Defence's Submission.

Counsel for the defence, in his submission to the jury, said that the defence intended to stand or fall on the plea of insanity. He said that two medical men had given evidence in the case. One of them, Dr. Thomas, had said that he would not have hesitated to certify the prisoner insane if he had seen him for 21 days during which he had shown the symptoms which he showed during the days Dr. Thomas had kept him under observation.

Regarding the delusion, Dr. Thomas had said it was a dangerous delusion which might have led to violence. The delusion was that for \$30 somebody was going to kill him. It was perfectly clear, said Mr. Tam, that the question of insanity was for the jury to decide. "I shall ask you to judge from the conduct of the prisoner, both before and after the act, whether you could not reasonably say that the prisoner was insane. It has been given in evidence that about 10 to 14 days prior to the incident, the prisoner had been looking rather queer. His conduct was not as usual. The assistant manager of the shop said that the prisoner was given to drink in large quantities and that about 10 days prior to the incident, he had given up drinking. I am not suggesting that that had any effect on his mind, but that is a probable cause, and it is for you to say whether there is a probable connection between the two cases."

Counsel for defence went on to say that there was no motive for the attack on Tam Chat. If he had any intention to do harm to the master of the shop, then he would have gone direct to the first floor in the master's proper quarters.

No Grudge.

He went into the kitchen and attacked a man with whom he had never had a quarrel and against whom he had never had a grudge and was probably on terms of friendship. After attacking Tam Chat, the evidence showed that he came out of the kitchen, but instead of running away, he went out to the verandah, where he subsequently attacked another man.

There was no motive for the second attack. It was a curious coincidence and a curious fact that the prisoner should attack two men against whom he had no grudge. It might be suggested that he made a mistake as regards the identity of the person. But it could not be suggested that he made a mistake on both occasions. Counsel could only say that the acts might have been the outcome of the delusion that he stood in fear of his life.

His conduct after the deed appeared like that of a man who did not know that he had committed a crime. He behaved rather like a spoilt child. He attempted to get the sub-manager of the firm. Why he wanted to do so, Counsel could not say, but suggested that that conduct would have been consistent with that of a man, mentally deranged.

Counsel continued: "Consider his conduct after the whole affair. He comes back in the morning and he stood outside the shop as if nothing had happened." Counsel went on to say that from the evidence, it was clearly shown that the jury would be justified in saying that the defendant had not known and could not have known the nature and quality of the act that he did. He did not know that he was doing wrong.

In his summing up, his Lordship said it was clearly proved that the accused had taken the man's life, and the issue was reduced to whether he was insane or not.

If the jury should add the words "but insane" to their verdict of "guilty," they had to be satisfied (1) that the prisoner did not know what he was doing, or (2) did realize the act but did not know it was wrong.

His Lordship pointed out that the very first statement made by the prisoner, when charged, was interpreted: "I was not feeling very well, and I struck him by mistake." His Lordship said that a nearer translation of the Chinese into English would be "I was not feeling well and I did not know I was cutting him." His Lordship concluded by adding that it seemed to him more likely that what happened, happened without any consciousness on prisoner's part.

The jury, after retiring for 10 minutes, returned the verdict of "Guilty but insane at the time of the act."

His Lordship, addressing the prisoner, told him that he would be detained in prison pending His Majesty's pleasure.

His Lordship, before rising, informed the jury that he was in entire agreement with their verdict.

ARGUMENT BETWEEN COUNSEL.

DEFENCE OBJECT TO AN APPLICATION.

ALTERATIONS IN HOTEL CASE PLEADINGS.

A reference to refrigerating plants on the Mississippi boats was made at yesterday's hearing of the action brought by Messrs. Andersen, Moyer & Company against the Hong Kong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., to recover a balance due on refrigerating and ice plants.

The day's proceedings opened with an exchange of comment when Mr. H. G. Sheldon, who is conducting the plaintiffs' case, applied to the Chief Justice (Sir Joseph Kemp) to amend certain particulars relating to the storage of fresh and frozen mutton.

Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., leading Counsel for the defence, opposed the application, contending that Mr. Sheldon had not opened his case correctly and that the plaintiffs had had every opportunity of making discoveries of that nature at an earlier date.

In his application, Mr. Sheldon said that he desired to add to the particulars that frozen meat and fresh meat were together placed in the refrigerating chamber and piled in stacks. A further amendment was that frozen meat was taken out of the chamber and put back after a part had been cut out.

Mr. Potter said he was not criticising his friend in any carrying way. The opening of the case was confined to the reading of the pleadings, contracts and certain statements about the alleged representations of Mr. Brearley. No attempt was made to bring evidence of any particular aspect of the pleadings, and no indication was given as to the sort of evidence Mr. Hacker was to give.

His Lordship observed that there were principles to be considered, but Mr. Potter pointed out that the principle did not carry very far in practice, as the pleadings had to be strictly adhered to. Otherwise he could not see the use of pleadings. His Lordship, however, decided to accept the application.

Suggestion of Honesty.

Mr. Sheldon suggested that Mr. Potter might be questioning his honesty, whereupon Mr. Potter retorted that he hoped Mr. Sheldon would drop this suggestion of honesty, as he would if he had been a little longer.

His Lordship asked Mr. Potter if he wished Mr. Hacker to be recalled. Counsel replied that he would leave that to his Lordship, but Mr. Sheldon said that he thought it would be better to recall the witness to clear up the point which the defendants now denied—that all of the contractual temperatures were obtained from Mr. Brearley.

Mr. Potter said he wished that denial to be put on record. It had only come out in Mr. Hacker's re-examination.

His Lordship observed that Mr. Hacker's examination had closed, and he did not think the point could be reopened.

Mr. Rasey, the second refrigerating engineer called by the plaintiffs, then continued his evidence-in-chief. Witness said that in his experience he had never known frozen meat to be stored directly on the floor. He did not think it was a correct practice to take a carcass out of the cold chamber and put it back after cutting out a portion.

Witness expressed his opinions on technical points referred to by the previous witness (Mr. Hacker) and was asked by Mr. Sheldon for his views on the point raised by the defence that the condenser tubes were not made of the right kind of steel. Witness said that the tubes, which were made by the National Tube Company, were universally used in refrigerating plants, and these were the tubes in the majority of the plants he had installed.

"On the Mississippi."

Mr. Potter said that the point was not that the tubes were not of the right kind of steel but that they were of a type of steel which could not stand the effects of brackish water. Nobody had ever suggested that those pipes were useless as condenser pipes.

In answer to Mr. Sheldon, witness said that he had had experience of refrigerating plants on the Mississippi boats where they obtained the water from the stream, but he was not sure whether the boats went far enough down to encounter salt water. His own experience was that the tubes on these boats gave no trouble.

Mr. Potter, The Mississippi is what you might describe as some stream.

At Mr. Sheldon's request, for time to enable him to see the plant at the Peninsula Hotel, his Lordship adjourned the case until 11 o'clock this morning.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GOVERNMENT SALARIES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS,"]

SIR,—I can see no reason why the H.C.L. bonus should be based on the whole salary.

To-day at home and abroad all people have to suffer financially. Why should Government Servants (I like the word) be exempt? I would pay the old salaries at \$12 to the pound and give the bonus on fifty per cent of the salary. From what I know of most grades of the Government Service, the H.C.L. bonus is not actually needed by the Servants. This statement is based upon the notice I have taken of the way in which many (not all) of the Servants live. I have noticed several cases of such persons living in a degree of extravagance, in their first year abroad, which is not necessary and far beyond what such people could expect at home. This is the very time when such people should begin to save.

An old Servant might retort that when he joined the service his salary was equivalent to so much in sterling and in actual value; now it is not the equivalent in value. The reply to that is, that since the war, and largely as a result of the war, throughout the world, we—that is the professional, middle and upper classes—cannot expect to have that degree of superiority, in position, power, and pocket that we had, say, fifteen to twenty or twenty-five years ago. The working-man and the lower classes in England and most other countries, are certainly better off, but that is as it should be in the general development of the world.

In the old days most Government Servants, except bachelors, did not expect to save much out of their salaries, but depended mostly upon their pensions only, on retirement. Now people expecting quite respectable pensions seem to grouse if they cannot save about 33 per cent. of their salaries and send their children to expensive boarding schools.

In the old days quite the best Government Servants, e.g., in India and elsewhere, had to be content very often to send their children home to board with relations, and to go to school as day scholars. This is but one example of what I am "getting at." I think these people should now be able to send their children to such schools, but that they should not expect to save so much out of their salaries and, at the same time, to live in such a degree of comfort, security, and—in some cases—luxury and ease, as other people, in similar positions in life, cannot and do not expect to be able to afford to-day.—Yours, etc.,

A.X.E.

Hong Kong, June 13.

AN ABSENT-MINDED JUROR.

FINED BY PUISNE JUDGE FOR APPEARING LATE.

When the names of jurors were called yesterday to serve in the murder trial which commenced before Mr. Justice J.B. Wood yesterday, the Registrar called Mr. E. D. da Rosa, who, however, failed to make his appearance.

Half an hour later, when the trial had commenced, Mr. Justice Wood observed Mr. da Rosa in Court and called him forward. He then said: "Your name was called for this jury and you were absent. What have you to say?"

Mr. da Rosa: I am very sorry, your Lordship. The position is this. I went to the office early this morning and I was in the midst of some intricate accounts and forgot all about it.

His Lordship: You also realise, perhaps, that one of the gentlemen now serving on the jury in your place might also have been very busy.

Mr. da Rosa: I realise that. His Lordship: I fine you \$20 and I order you to remain in this court during the remainder of this case.

A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

HEAVY FINE FOR JUNK MASTER.

Before Commander G.F. Hole at the Marine Court yesterday, a curious coincidence was related when the master of a passenger junk was summoned for using his craft for the conveyance of women for immoral purposes.

Sub-Inspector Munro informed his Worship that on Monday last a man named Chan So, which was also the present defendant's name, was brought up for the same offence and was fined \$50. The present defendant, however, was not the same man.

His Worship had been several cases of the same nature before him, and on every occasion, he imposed fines of \$50. As that did not seem to be enough to stop these offences, he, therefore, increased the fine to \$100, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment.

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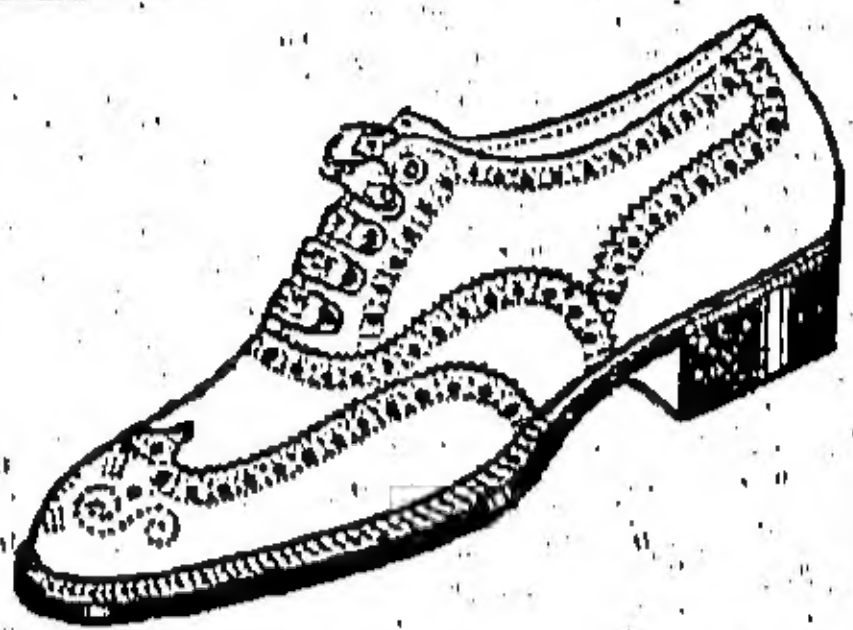
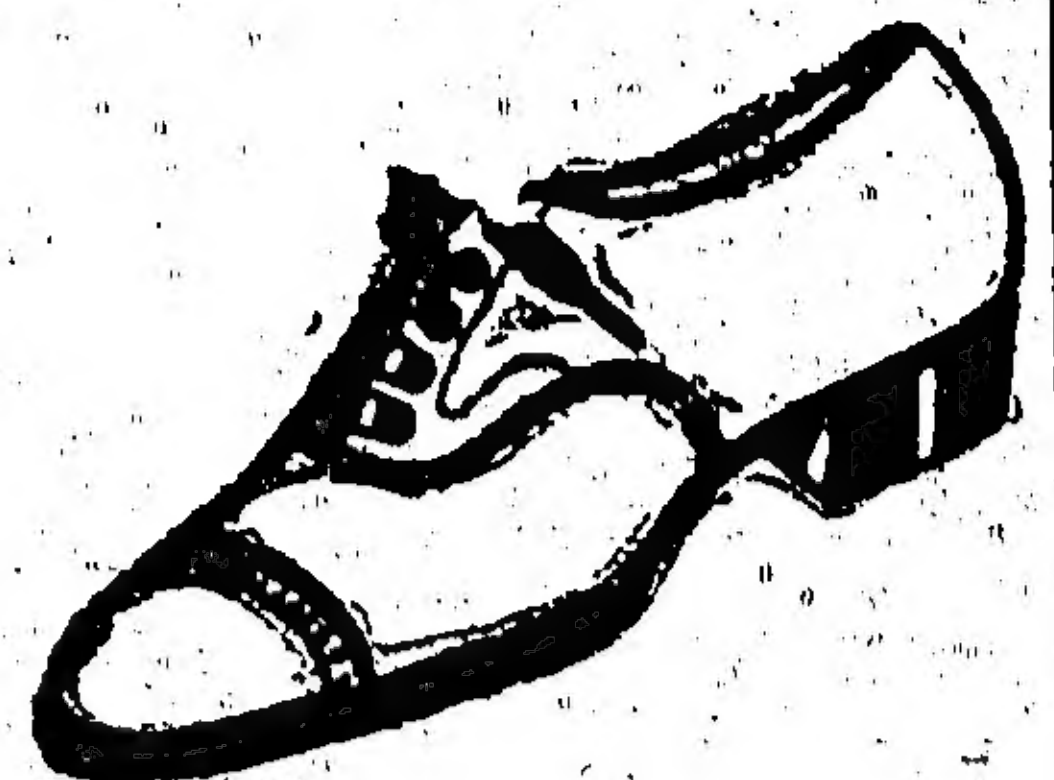
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We have now one of the most comprehensive stocks in the Colony of

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In addition to our well-known "Bective," "Keltic" and "Fitwell" makes we have introduced another in the "Dome" Brand.

With these four lines—which are stocked in all sizes and fittings, we can fit almost any foot to perfection.



"Fitwell" Shoes Prices \$16.50
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Take it for a ride on your Motor Outing and there is a delicious refresher awaiting your pleasure. It goes into your car containing a liquid and in a little while by the MAGIC POWER of the "Iceland" you are rewarded with a beautiful Cream of a luscious consistency—the flavour is what you make it!

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD. OF DENMARK.

NOTICE.

CURRENCY CHARGES ON TELEGRAMS.

SENDERS OF TELEGRAMS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that Owing to the Heavy Fall in Exchange this Company is reluctantly compelled to collect CURRENCY CHARGES on TELEGRAMS at the Rate of Dollars 0.70 to equal Fr. 1.00 commencing 20th INSTANT and until Further Notice.

F. V. JENSEN, Superintendent.

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 23rd DAY of JUNE, 1930, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Bute Street, Mong Kok Tui, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2142.	At junction of Bute Street, Fa Yuen Street, and Sai Yee Street.	As per sale plan.	About 8,840	102	16,912

[9550]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 23rd DAY of JUNE, 1930, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Tung Choi Street, Mong Kok Tui, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
2	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2343.	Adjoining Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2143, Tung Choi Street.	As per sale plan.	About 3,100	36	6,500

[9557]

THE HONG KONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED FROM SUNDAY 22nd JUNE, to TUESDAY, 24th JUNE, 1930, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 14th June, 1930. [9535]

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

CASH SWEEP TICKET NO. 400.

SECOND RACE—SEVENTH

EXTRA RACE MEETING, 1929.

THE above Ticket which was purchased by Mr. JUNG YAN, of the Hong Kong Jockey Club, is hereby given that unless the said Ticket is produced to me within ONE MONTH FROM THIS DATE, all Rights under said Ticket shall become Null & Void.

By Order,

C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 18th June, 1930. [9556]

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HONG KONG TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED FROM the 23rd JUNE to the 30th JUNE, 1930, Both Days inclusive.

Dated this 9th Day of May, 1930.

By Order of the Board,

W. L. MCKENZIE,
Secretary.

[9700]

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WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.10 p.m., stated:—

The northern depression is central to the north of Japan and is moving northward. The southern depression is stationary over S.W. and W. China.

Local Forecast:—E. or variable winds; light to moderate; cloudy; occasional rain.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street, Tel. 30251.
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London Office: 53, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JUNE 19, 1930.

TO-DAY'S MONEY DEBATE.

The report of the proceedings at to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council will be read with the same keen interest as was taken in the recent test-match. The Government is submitting for approval some important proposals, and the Unofficial Members have some no less important counter-suggestions to bring forward. All the material necessary for a most interesting and informative debate is provided, and the community will be greatly disappointed if the discussion does not prove as enlightening as it should be.

The Government asks for 16 lakhs in order to carry out the recommendations of the Commission recently appointed to go into the question of Civil Service salaries. Dr. KOTREVAL will oppose this application, but will advocate continuance of the temporary high cost of living allowance, while Mr. OWEN HUGHES will suggest the appointment of a Committee to investigate the report of the Salaries Commission and submit further recommendations to the Government for consideration. Further, Mr. OWEN HUGHES will suggest the appointment of what he calls a Retrenchment Committee to investigate and advise the Government as to how and where economies in public expenditure could be effected.

It is unfortunate there has been so much delay in the discussion of these issues, but now that the time has at last arrived for debating them in public, we hope there will be a full, frank, and free exchange of opinion. There is much to be said in favour of the proposal to have an inquiry into the report of the Salaries Commission by a committee representing both the Government and the community. True, it may seem to set a questionable precedent, inasmuch as it leaves the way open for yet another Committee to be appointed to report on the report of the proposed Committee, and so start an endless chain of reports upon reports. But there is no doubt that an inquiry conducted on the lines suggested by Mr. OWEN HUGHES would do much to clear the air. There are many who consider the Civil Service to be over-paid and over-stuffed. There are others who are equally convinced that neither salaries nor staffs are extravagant. An inquiry by a Committee representing both tax-collectors and tax-payers should give good results—should bring about the definite disclosure of facts which are at present somewhat obscure. The other suggestion—that a Committee be appointed to advise the Government how and where economies could be effected in public expenditure—is also one which must appeal to the ordinary business-man, and seems well worth trying.

What will be the fate of these various suggestions this afternoon it is not possible to forecast. We must wait and see. Meanwhile we are faced with proposals for new taxation which, no doubt, will be bitterly resented but which in the circumstances seem inevitable. More money obviously has to be found by the Government to meet current expenses. It may be that important economies can be effected in regard to administrative services, but it will take time—first, to locate the points where extravagance exists, and second, to devise ways and means of obtaining equal efficiency at less expense. Increased taxation for the moment will fall upon those who use tobacco and those who use "light hydro-carbon oils," which in the main means motorists. These proposals do not by any means exhaust the possibilities of raising new revenue; there are a dozen other sources which could be easily tapped—if the money is, in fact, needed. That is the point on which opinions differ very widely, and will continue to disagree until the actual facts are disclosed. In justice to the members of the Civil Service, and to the community which, directly or indirectly, contributes to the upkeep of that service, we would like to see an impartial investigation made on the lines suggested by Mr. OWEN HUGHES. The mere fact that the Hong Kong dollar now stands at more than 33 per cent. below the standard taken as a basis by the Salaries Commission for its calculations shows how necessary it is for the whole question to be reviewed.

The representatives of Russia in North Manchuria apparently are not greatly concerned regarding the outcome of the present Sino-Russian Conference in Moscow. The impression is obtained that so far as Moscow is concerned the Sino-Soviet conflict of last summer and autumn is over, and that the terms of the agreement signed at Habarovsk are the basis of present relations. It will be recalled that China expelled many of the Russian employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and assumed virtual control of the line last summer, charging the Soviet citizens, with engaging in Communist propaganda in violation of the 1924 Treaty between the two countries. The conflict was settled only after Soviet troops had been massed on the border, and engaged in military operations which took them well into Chinese territory. An agreement finally was signed at Habarovsk calling for formal settlement of details at the conference now under way in Moscow.

The Soviet representatives in Harbin seem inclined to favour a policy of "realism" in dealing with China. They would settle each problem as it arises, and probably would not be opposed to a show of strength when considered necessary. Lengthy treaties and agreements, they seemed to feel, are not necessarily desirable. There appear to be no indications that the Russians, following their victory in the conflict regarding the railway are adopting a high-handed attitude towards the Chinese. Surface appearances in Harbin indicate that co-operation in the management of the railway has been restored, and that both sides are inclined to adopt a give and take attitude. Foreign observers generally seem to feel this is the case, but they agree there still exist many elements of danger and that the possibility of a new conflict should not be ignored. Russian officials declare Moscow is quite willing to abide by the agreement to sell the Soviet interest in the railway to China at any time China wishes to buy. The price they mention; however, was enormous, approximately one billion four hundred million gold roubles, or about \$700,000,000 gold. This amount Russia has spent on the railway since it was first projected, plus interest. Foreign observers in Harbin consider this figure impossible, and believe there is no possibility of China accepting such terms.

RUSSO-CHINESE AFFAIRS.

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★ News and Views ★

A big aeroplane constructed by the Handley-Page Co., which fully loaded weighs thirteen tons and is able to carry 43 people at 100 miles an hour; is soon to undergo its first flying trials. This giant machine is the first of a super-fleet to be employed by Imperial Airways, Ltd. It will be driven by four motors developing a total of 3,240 horse-power. The plane has been designed and constructed entirely by the Handley-Page Co.

The German-American Mixed Claims Commission has awarded a sum of \$74,000,000 to Germany for vessels seized by the United States in American ports at the outbreak of the War. The award covers ninety-four merchantmen. The largest valuation was placed on the steamer Vaterland, now the liner Leviathan, at \$14,000,000.

Sunday games at Brighton were vigorously denounced by the Rev. Pitt Bonarjee at the Court of the Huntingdon Church at Brighton last month. Referring to the Town Council's decision to permit Bonarjee's declaration that this was "the deadliest form of Sunday desecration," and said that Sunday was made, hideous by courting couples hugging one another in an unseemly way in public on the front. "If we are not on the alert there will soon be no Sunday at all in this great and beautiful town," he said. "Are we doing our visitors any good by allowing the town to be converted into a Babylon by the sea?" Mr. Bonarjee added that it seemed the brazen policy of some people to make Brighton notorious as a gay, giddy pleasure-loving town.

Miss Caroline Ellis, aged 70, found dead at Yarmouth near a gas cooker of which all the taps were turned on, was said by neighbours to have been worried because she could not get on with her spring cleaning, as the house was being painted. One witness said the woman's passion for spring cleaning was like a disease. A verdict of Suicide during Temporary Insanity was returned.

Robert Wark of Seattle will attempt a non-stop flight to Tokyo within a month. He will conduct test flights of his monoplane "On June 23, according to present plans.

A peacock was the first visitor to the Crystal Palace one morning recently. Bored with the monotony of his enclosure in the grounds, the bird decided to see the sights of the building. Chased by attendants he flew round the Greek statuary and other exhibits. He alighted on the old post office. Just as attendants on ladders tried to seize him the peacock flew to the top of the box-office. From the box-office he swooped through a pane of glass, barely a foot square, into an enclosure by the front entrance. Then he strutted majestically back through the Palace into his own enclosure.

Sir William Clark, British High Commissioner in Canada, arrived at Liverpool recently on holiday. In an interview he said:—"There has been a set-back in Canada following the Stock Exchange collapse last autumn, and the country is having its share of the general world depression. Canada, however, is in a remarkably good position to recover as soon as that depression clears up. There is every reason for optimism in the future."

A grain of rice has been sent as a present to the parish priest in Lucena, Spain, by a school teacher at Huertales, Segovia. "Examine it under a microscope," said an accompanying letter. Under the microscope it was seen that the Lord's Prayer had been inscribed on the surface of the rice grain.

People with straight and concave shoulder blades are more susceptible to disease than those with the convex type. Dr. William W. Graves, director of the Department of Neuro-Psychiatry at St. Louis University School of Medicine, has made this discovery after an examination of the largest collection of human skeletons in the world. Criminals, the feeble-minded and men and women liable to tuberculosis, are included in the class possessing concave shoulder blades.

★ Local Notes and Events ★

Only one Chinese case (fatal) of diphtheria was included in the health returns for the 24 hours ended June 17.

A snatcher was sentenced to one year's hard labour and 12 strokes of the birch by the Kowloon Magistrate, for snatching a handbag containing \$21.10 from a Chinese lady in Shanghai Street.

Cheung Shan, master of a trading junk, was yesterday before the Marine Magistrate for failing to "enter" his vessel upon arrival in the Colony and also for leaving port without a clearance. He pleaded guilty to both charges and was fined \$10 on each count.

For allowing mosquitoes to breed in a swamp in the kitchen of his quarters, at the back of Kowloon Tong, a Chinese contractor was fined \$50 by Mr. Whyte-Smith at Kowloon Magistrate yesterday. The Sang Lee firm was also fined for breeding mosquitoes opposite the Kowloon Hospital.

A fine of \$500, or three months' hard labour, was imposed on a Chinese, who was charged with unlawful possession of 3,000 heroin pills, when he appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistrate yesterday. The man was searched and arrested when he landed from a Kongmoon boat on Tuesday.

The hon. treasurer of St. John Ambulance Brigade begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations towards Brigade funds (collected by Mr. Woo Hay Tong):—
Mr. Ho Ng, \$100; Mr. Ma Wing, \$50; Lam Dore, \$25; Chu Chung Hin, \$20; Ho Man Hon, \$15; Lai Yuet Chan, \$15; Au Yeung Fung Pak, \$15; Choy Hoo Sang, \$10; Mok Hing Kiu, \$10; Mok Hing Cheong, \$10; Chan Lam Kwan, \$10; and Wong Pik Tung, \$10.

For maliciously wounding a fish-monger with a chopper, a Chinese, described as a member of a Triad Society and a man, who lived only on his wits, was fined \$25 or three weeks' hard labour by Mr. White-Smith.

For the theft of a rattan chair, the property of a watchman at houses under construction in Shanghai Street, a Chinese was sentenced to six months' hard labour when he appeared before Mr. Whyte-Smith at the Kowloon Magistrate yesterday. On looking up defendant's record, it was found that the man had been banished from the Colony for life.

A report was made by a Chinese junk-master yesterday to the effect that while he was steering his vessel into the Yumati Typhoon Shelter and while the junk was opposite the Naval Yard Wall in Kowloon, a Portuguese gunboat ran into her. The junk, which was carrying a cargo of firewood, etc., at the time, was sunk. The damage is estimated at \$800.

Mac Clarke may be a little lass, but she describes outdoor sports as her hobby. She swings a wicked golf club, is a good swimmer, and few can beat her on the tennis court. She likes baseball, but has never attended a prize-fight. Miss Clarke keeps herself fit by constant exercise including long hikes, and she is one actress, who has never smoked a cigarette. Her versatility is not confined to sports, however. She is one of the leading dancers of the stage, has a splendid singing voice, and is an actress of more than ordinary ability. She recently left the New York stage to play in "Big Time," the Fox all-talkie drama opening at the Queen's Theatre to-day. Lee Tracy, of "Broadway" and "The Front Page" fame, portrays the role of a song-and-dance man who, sad to relate, has his brains in his feet.

The life of the 24-year-old Prince Tomislav, younger son of King Alexander and Queen Marie of Yugoslavia, has been saved by the prompt action of a soldier, the Lokalanzeiger reports in a message from Belgrade. Her Majesty was standing on the balcony of her summer residence at Dedinje, with the child in her arms, when he slipped from her grasp and fell over the edge of the balcony. A soldier on guard in the courtyard sprang forward as the Prince fell, and caught him uninjured. King Alexander has released the soldier from military service, presented him with about \$100, and settled a pension on him for life.

A message from Szolnok (Hungary) regarding the mass poisoning trials there states that one of the accused women, Julia Majzik, was sentenced to hard labour for life. She had poisoned her father-in-law with arsenic. This is one of 30 trials of women in the district. They have been accused of killing their husbands or lovers (or relatives with property) with arsenic or other poisons. The poisons were supplied by a "wise woman" (since dead by poison, self-administered), who undertook for a few pounds to rid women of undesirable friends.

A remarkable suit for the annulment of a divorce decree is before the Paris Courts. Four years ago a Parisian, living apart from his wife, suggested divorce, but the wife, opposed it. The man, it is alleged, then persuaded another woman to personate his wife for divorce purposes. All the papers concerned with the case were addressed to her. No defence was put in, and a divorce decree was granted. Later the man married another woman. His first wife made inquiries and was surprised to hear that she had been divorced. She is now bringing an action for the annulment of the decree.

Reviewing the record of American administration in the Philippine Islands, Raymond L. Buell, research director of the Foreign Policy Association, declares that while with a comparatively few exceptions the actual management of the native government is in the hands of Filipinos, they are subject to a series of checks and limitations which materially curtail their power. "Altogether," Mr. Buell declares, "There are 503 Americans and 20,147 Filipinos in the Government service. About 60 per cent. of the Americans are employed in the Bureau of Education, the majority as teachers."

In the report of the Police Magistrate's Court for 1929, which has just been published, it is stated that the number of cases was 31,588, as compared with 28,468 in 1928, and that the revenue was \$140,810.13 as compared with \$163,216.82 in 1928.

A heavy sentence was passed on a Chinese postman, who was brought before Mr. Lindsell yesterday on a charge of possession of 28 tins of opium. It was stated that the defendant was in his uniform when the drug was found concealed underneath his jacket. A fine of \$3,000, or nine months' imprisonment, was imposed.

Looking Back 25 Years.
The Chinese, whose front stoops overhang the public ways at various heights, have a careless and very dangerous habit of dropping things. Sometimes accident is responsible; sometimes in mischief some light articles, or a cup of tea, will be aimed at a foreign devil passing beneath; and sometimes, no doubt, reckless malice puts the pedestrian's life in peril. A Daily Press representative was within three yards of the spot where an earthenware crock struck the ground on the hill leading up past the gao some weeks ago. This sort of thing ought to be rigorously suppressed; and it seems a pity that a prosecution should fail for want of evidence.—Hong Kong Daily Press, June 19, 1905.

Looking Back 50 Years.
We hear that yesterday an interim order was served on the Committee of the Hong Kong Club restraining them from publishing any resolution passed at the extraordinary meeting held yesterday afternoon, and as will be seen by the Law Notices, a notice in Pitman, Kewick and Others, will come on for hearing at eleven o'clock this morning.—Hong Kong Daily Press, June 16, 1880.

TIENTSIN CUSTOMS SEIZURE.

QUESTION IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 17. In the House of Commons, Sir Dennis Herbert, Conservative M.P. for Watford, drew attention to the happenings at Tientsin in connexion with the Customs seizure, and to the report that Mr. Hayley Bell, the Commissioner, had taken refuge in the British Consulate.

Mr. Hugh Dalton, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said the Press accounts of Mr. Lenox Simpson's appointment had been officially confirmed, and enquiries were being made in connexion with the matter.

"CRISIS IS OVER."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TIENTSIN, June 18. There have been no further developments in the Customs situation, and Mr. Lenox Simpson continues to hold the office, and work proceeded normally to-day.

All the receipts are being turned over to the Bank of Communications.

Mr. Simpson, interviewed, stated that he believed that the crisis is over, but should an order be received from Shanghai for the evacuation of the staff every means possible would be used to prevent such an occurrence. In the meantime, he claims, the Customs organisation has not been seriously affected.

"Should any trouble arise it will not originate from our side. It is intended to carry on the Customs work peacefully and with the primary intention of diverting the revenues from the Nanking coffers."

NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT PASS RESOLUTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, June 18. A message from Nanking states that the Central Political Council to-day discussed the seizure of the Tientsin Customs, and passed a resolution (1) that a declaration should be issued by the National Government denouncing the seizure; and (2) that the Foreign Ministry should approach Sir Miles Lampson with a request that Mr. Lenox Simpson be punished.

Dr. C. T. Wang visited the high Customs officials this afternoon and discussed ways and means for making a declaration to the Powers regarding the Tientsin Customs crisis.

BANDIT SUPPRESSION CAMPAIGN.

GUNBOATS SINK PIRATE BOATS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, June 18. The bandit suppression campaign in the Chungshan district is meeting with considerable success. The fleet of small gunboats, while combating the unfrequented tributaries of the West River, suddenly met a big gang of bandits in the vicinity of Sha Kok Tsui. A hot engagement at once followed, lasting several hours.

The bandits, several hundred strong, were well entrenched in their lairs. They were nearly all ex-soldiers and were well armed. But in spite of all this they could not withstand the guns from the gunboats and soon had to retreat. The marines then landed and gave chase. The bandits scattered and soon disappeared in the mountains. Some 500 outlaws were killed in action and a larger number were wounded.

Next morning the gunboats continued discharging their duties, but in another direction. When they arrived in Tsin Tan, they sighted two bandit boats. The pirates manning them were ordered to stop. Not only did they pay no attention whatever to this order, but they even steamed ahead at full speed, in an effort to get away.

The Government gunboats opened fire, which was replied to in the course of the running fight both pirate ships were struck and sunk.

Over a dozen pirates were drowned, but the rest made good their escape by rowing to the shore in small boats.

Large quantities of weapons were captured.

ASCOT.

ROYAL HUNT CUP.

WON BY MACNAB.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 18. The race for the Royal Hunt Cup, run at Ascot, resulted as follows:—
MacNab 1
Grand Idol 2
Lion Hearted 3
Twenty-two ran. Won by a length, with half a length separating second and third.
The betting was 1-100 to 7 agst. MacNab; 25 to 1 agst. Grand Idol; and 10 to 1 agst. Lion Hearted.

ANTI-PIRACY POLICE GUARDS.

TO COST SHIPPING COMPANIES \$80,000 YEARLY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 17. In the House of Commons to-day, in reply to a question, Mr. C. G. Ammon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, said the substitution of police for military guards on merchant ships in Chinese waters would cost about \$80,000 yearly.

Mr. Ammon added that the cost would be borne by the shipping companies.

MALTA SITUATION.

UNDER CONSIDERATION BY HOME GOVERNMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 17. Asked in the House of Commons whether he was in a position to give any further information regarding the situation in Malta, Dr. Drummond Shiels, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that owing to the state of public feeling in the island the elections were still being held in abeyance by the Governor, in exercise of his reserved powers.

The question of what further measure should be taken to deal with the situation was under consideration by the British Government.

GRIMSBY TRAWLER SHELLED.

INCIDENT IN ICELAND WATERS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Reykjavik, June 17. In the House of Commons, a question was asked whether the Foreign Office had received any report of the firing of four or five shells by a Danish gunboat on a Grimsby trawler on May 29, in Icelandic waters.

Mr. Hugh Dalton, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied that the attention of the Foreign Secretary had been called to this incident, and he would certainly make representations to the Danish Government if he found the circumstances warranted such a course. The matter was under consideration.

REPARATIONS LOAN.

BRITISH SHARE APPLIED TO DEBT REDUCTION.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Reykjavik, June 17. In the House of Commons, Mr. P. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated, in reply to a question, that the British share of the proceeds of the issue of the German Reparations Loan would be applied to debt reduction. He was not at present able to say definitely the precise form in which it was to be applied. He hoped to announce details in a few days.

EGYPTIAN CABINET.

SUPPORTED BY CHAMBER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAIRO, June 17. The Chamber has unanimously passed a resolution supporting the Nubia Pasha Cabinet.

INDIA'S TRIBAL TROUBLE.

N.W. FRONTIER SITUATION STABILISED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 17. The situation in India is reported in an appreciation issued by the Government of India for the week ending June 14, which states that the situation in the North-West Frontier Province has been stabilised.

The whole tribal trouble was unscrupulously engineered from Peshawar by emissaries conducting anti-British propaganda by means of baskets full of bloodstained clothing, procured from local butchers.

The appreciation also states that when raiding Afridis were bombed by the Royal Air Force 80 of their number were killed and over 100 wounded.

There has been a lull in Congress activity and enthusiasm, and there are signs in some parts of the country of misgivings regarding the aims and methods of Congress, among many who at first were inclined to view the civil disobedience campaign with toleration if not approval. The active opposition of those who frankly disapprove is steadily increasing.

EVASION OF LAND TAX.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARMEDABAD, June 18. Reports from the villages in Gujarat indicate that a campaign to refuse to pay the land tax has begun.

The peasants, warned by drum beats of the approach of the revenue officers, lock up their houses and hide in the fields, returning to their houses at night.

Alleged Government Oppression.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, June 17. The Government of India issues an appreciation of the situation in India for the week ending June 14. It is stated that the Afridi situation overshadowed everything else during the week, and at one time events threatened to assume a very serious complexion.

A lashkar, led by Said Badshah and other prominent Mullahs, was known to have formed some three weeks ago near the western end of Khajuri Plain.

Subsequently, further concentrations with standards collected in Upper Bara and began to move slowly towards the Peshawar District. By June 4 the lashkar had reached a point about 15 miles west of Bara Fort.

It is reported that the intention was to hold Jirga with the Khalil and Mohmand tribes of the district with a view to combined resistance to alleged Government oppression.

Incitement to Revolt.

On the night of June 4 the lashkar entered the Peshawar District, and numerous gangs, some of them numbering several hundreds, penetrated Khalil and Mohmand villages up to the cantonment boundary.

Khalil and Mohmands were incited to revolt and attack the cantonment but they refused, a large party of the lashkar appears thereupon to have retired westwards towards the hills.

Numerous gangs, however, remained scattered through Khalil and Mohmand country and in the gardens south of Peshawar City. Trees were felled and culverts destroyed on the Peshawar-Bara Road.

R.A.F. Inflict Heavy Casualties.

On the morning of June 5 parties retiring across the Khajuri Plain were bombed from the air and the Royal Air Force are reported to have inflicted heavy casualties.

Simultaneously, a movable column marched out of Peshawar to clear the country between the Bara and Kohat Road.

The drive was entirely successful and the troops are reported to have inflicted severe casualties, operating over very difficult terrain.

Details of the losses suffered by the Government forces are not yet available, but a few casualties, as was inevitable in operations of this sort, are reported to have occurred.

A careful search was conducted on June 6, but it failed to discover Afridi stragglers in British territory, and the entire lashkar appears to have withdrawn from the district.

COAL MINERS' HOURS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, June 18. The Committee on the hours of work in coal mines have rejected by 27 votes to 16 the workers' proposal of a seven-hour day.

The British Government delegate was one of three absentees.

CHINA'S WAR.

SHANSI TROOPS ENTER TSINANFU.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, June 18. Chinese agencies last night reported the entry of Shansi troops into Tsinanfu.

Foreign circles do not confirm this, but they state that the Shansi troops are closing in on Tsinanfu from all sides.

Fighting is definitely reported to have taken place at Pingyin, Changtsing and Feicheng, as well as in the vicinity of Chowsun, while Shansi cavalry raided Tawenkow, pulling up the rails and cutting communications.

On the Peking-Hankow Railway front, the Nanking troops are reported by foreign sources to have retreated towards Kioshan.

YEN AND FENG TO CONFER.

(Wah Tai Yat Pao.)

PEKING, June 18. Yen Hui Shan arrived at Shih-chiawang yesterday.

He has decided to proceed to Chengchow to discuss military affairs with Feng Yu Hsiang.

GENERAL CHEN TSAI TONG.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, June 18. General Chen Tsai Tong and his staff are reported to have arrived in Lokchang, close to the northern border of Kwangtung.

The party left Canton last Sunday morning by train, and they are expected to reach Hengchow, where the main bulk of the Cantonese forces are concentrating, in the course of the next few days.

Fighting Expected at Liling.

According to an official communiqué from Hunan, the "Ironside" evacuated Changsha yesterday, following their defeat in Yochow.

Changsha is now in the hands of the Nanking troops.

The rebel troops are retreating toward Liling, in Kiangsi, where they will make a stand.

General Chen Tsai Tong's men, three divisions strong, are converging at this point.

Fighting on a big scale at Liling is expected to take place soon, as the Kwangsi "Ironside" coalition is being hard pressed from both north and south.

It is the plan of the Canton Higher Command to advance to the Yangtze Valley without delay, to help Nanking in its struggle with the Ferg-Yen alliance.

COMMUNISTS EVACUATE TAYEH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HANKOW, June 18. As the result of raids by Government planes and gunboats, the Communists have evacuated Tayeh, Hwangshihkong, and Shihuiyao, and are retreating to the Yangtze area.

It is claimed that bombs killed 100 Reds.

There are at present no foreigners in Tayeh or Hwangshihkong.

TSINGCHENG CAPTURED.

(Wah Tai Yat Pao.)

PEKING, June 18. The local authorities have received a wire from General Li Fu Ying of the Shansi troops saying that the right wing of the Shansi troops have captured Tsingcheng while the left wing has arrived at Pingyin. The wire adds that the fall of Tsinan is expected at any moment.

HOUSE OF COMMONS WRANGLING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 18. The House of Commons was still sitting at noon, and there was every likelihood of a continuance to an all-night session.

During the past twenty hours there has been a wrangling discussion over two clauses of the Finance Bill, and Mr. E. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, insists that ten clauses must be debated before the House adjourns.

The Opposition strenuously opposed a clause (which was eventually carried) substituting for an old statutory minute a statutory provision under which the representatives and foreign employees of foreign Governments would be exempted from income-tax, but the concession does not apply to British employees.

LATER. The House of Commons rose at 12.35 a.m. after the adoption of the second clause.

U.S. WAR EQUIPMENT FOR RUSSIA.

SHIPMENTS BANNED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, June 18. It has been revealed that the United States Government has adopted a policy of banning shipments of war equipment to Russia on the ground that diplomatic relations between the United States and Russia do not exist.

Twenty bombing aeroplanes recently ordered would not be despatched therefore, but the Government would not object to the shipment of commercial aircraft.

UNEMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE.

PRIME MINISTER CONVERSES WITH PARTY LEADERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 17. After the Conference, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, had conversations with Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Conservative leader, and Mr. Lloyd George, the Liberal leader.

The conversations were held separately, and it is understood that unemployment was discussed. In connexion with Mr. Lloyd George's offer of Liberal support to the Government in an emergency campaign against unemployment, it is stated that Mr. MacDonald, while anxious to get whatever co-operation is available, maintains the attitude that the executive responsibility of the Government must remain.

There is good reason to believe that Mr. MacDonald is doubtful regarding the proposal that the Opposition should have access to the Civil Service and presumably official data.

SIR H. SEGRAVE'S REMAINS CREMATED.

SIMPLE CEREMONY.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, June 17. The body of Sir Henry Segrave, who was killed after breaking the motorboat speed record on Lake Windermere, was cremated at Golders Green Crematorium to-day.

The funeral was of the simplest nature. The coffin, across which lay the Union Jack, was covered with wreaths. Some of these came from representatives of Colonial and foreign Governments, and there were tiny caskets of summer flowers from humble folk.

Lady Segrave decided that some of the wreaths should be placed on the Centotaph in Whitehall. Memorial cards bore such inscriptions as "To a brave man," and "To a very courageous gentleman."

A memorial service was held at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, Canon Carnegie officiating.

General Trotter represented the Prince of Wales, and the Prime Minister was also represented.

SEGRAVE.

A star there was that shot athwart the sky,
Leaving the memory of a brilliant flight;
So Thou hast shone, but, burning left Thy light
For us to guide our halting footsteps by.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

U.S. TARIFF BILL.

SIGNED BY PRESIDENT HOVER.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, June 17. President Hoover has signed the Tariff Bill.

The Final Debate.

[UNITED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, June 18. Although both voiced criticism of the present form, Senators James A. Reed and Joseph R. Grundy of Pennsylvania, whose attitude had been aloof, said to-day that they felt it had been improved since the House of Representatives first passed it and that they would vote for it accordingly.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ENGLAND WINS FIRST TEST MATCH.

CHAPMAN MAINTAINS HIS UNBEATEN RECORD.

WONDERFUL FINISH TO A GREAT STRUGGLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NOTTINGHAM, June 17. England won the first Test by the margin of 93 runs, Australia being dismissed for 335 runs in their second innings, when they were set to get 429 for a win. Chapman, therefore, maintains his proud record of being an unbeaten "Test Skipper."

PATSY HENDREN'S SOUVENIR.

After Woodfull and Ponsford were out for a comparatively poor total, Don Bradman made a noble, though unsuccessful, effort to save Australia. It was a wonderful finish, the last Australian wicket falling an hour before closing time. It took Bradman 206 minutes to score his 131 runs, during the course of which he found the boundary ten times. He was the backbone of the side, and though his play lost its usual sparkle, he brought out a great variety of strokes from his bag. Victor Richardson had a merry time at the wicket and his 29 runs included six fours.

Fairfax, was next man in, but he was short-lived, being caught by Tate off Robins after he had only collected 14 runs. The Australian tail failed to wag and the remaining "batman" all went out cheaply. Grimmett again made a "duck," thus getting the unenviable "pair of spectacles" in the match. "Mr. Extras" helped with 22 runs to bring the total to 335 runs.

Hendren Takes a Stump.

As soon as the match was over, Patsy Hendren pulled up a stump which he took as a memento of a great victory. The crowd then rushed to the pavilion, cheering wildly, and called for Chapman and Woodfull, who appeared on the balcony, both of them wearing a smile—the former a smile of victory and the latter a smile of perhaps having had the satisfactory of taking part in a gallant battle. The scores were:—

England: 1st Innings 270
Australia: 1st Innings 144

England, 2nd Innings: 302.

J. B. Hobbs, st. Oldfield, b. Grimmett 74
H. W. Sutcliffe, retired hurt, b. W. R. Hammond, lb.w., b. Grimmett 4
F. E. Woolley, b. Wall 5
E. Hendren, c. Richardson, b. Wall 72
A. P. F. Chapman, b. Wall 29
M. W. Tate, c. Kippax, b. Grimmett 24
R. W. V. Robins, b. McCabe 7
H. Larwood, b. Grimmett 5
N. Tyldesley, b. Grimmett 1
G. Duckworth, not out 14
Extras 8

Total 302

Bowling Analysis.

O. M. R. W.
A. Fairfax 26 4 67 3
A. Fairfax 15 4 58 0
C. V. Grimmett 30 4 94 5
P. M. Hornbrook 11 4 35 0
S. McCabe 14 3 42 1

Australia, 2nd Innings: 335.

W. M. Woodfull, c. Chapman, b. Larwood 4
D. G. Bradman, b. Robins 39
A. Kippax, c. Hammond, b. Robins 23
S. McCabe, c. sub. b. Tate 49
N. Tyldesley, lb.w., b. Tate 29
A. Fairfax, c. Robins, b. Tate 14
W. A. Oldfield, c. Hammond, b. Tyldesley 11
C. V. Grimmett, c. Hammond, b. Tyldesley 0
P. M. Hornbrook, c. Duckworth, b. Robins 5
T. Wall, not out 8
Extras 22

Total 335

Bowling Analysis.

The fact that Senator Reed conferred with Mr. Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury and Pennsylvania political leader, and with President Hoover before this announcement was made is taken as an indication that the President will sign the bill in spite of recent rumours to the contrary.

When Senator Grundy made known that he was to vote for the bill, passage seemed assured. Final debate is now proceeding in the Senate.

Bowling Analysis.
O. M. R. W.
Larwood 5 1 9 1
Tate 50 20 69 3
Robins 17.2 1 81 3
Tyldesley 35 10 77 3
Hammond 29 8 74 0
Woolley 3 1 3 0

In Retrospect.

In looking back over the match, one is inclined to hold the opinion that England had the greater part of whatever good luck there was going, in spite of the fact that her fast bowler, Larwood, was stricken ill when he was urgently needed—the wicket then promising to be most suitable to a bowler of his type, and the Australians fighting doggedly to avoid defeat.

First of all, Chapman won the toss, and that, it must be admitted, is the most important factor in any match of such a nature. Then, after her earlier batsmen had collapsed hopelessly, Chapman and Hobbs batted superbly to put a stop to the threatened wholesale crash, and the team thereafter went on to compile 270 runs.

After the first day's play, rain fell in torrents all night long, making the wicket most tricky, and giving all possible help to the bowlers. The Australians went in to bat to find Maurice Tate bowling like one possessed and with the rest of the English bowlers keeping a good length, too. The "Aussies" were rapidly got rid of, with the exception of Kippax, who played a very plucky innings for 60 runs, not out.

When England went in for the second time, the wicket kept on improving, and England's opening batsmen, Hobbs and Sutcliffe, batted superbly to figure in another century first-wicket partnership in Test matches against Australia.

The first piece of bad luck against the Old Country came perhaps when Sutcliffe was forced to retire (hurt) at the very moment when he looked like knocking up a century. From this point Australia appeared to have found favour with Dame Fortune, for the next two English batsmen were given their marching orders before they had scored many runs.

Enter Pat Hendren, and again fortune veered back to the home team, for the dour Middlesex batsman had determination written all over his face, and settled down to collect the runs good and fast. He got 72 before being caught by Richardson off Wall, and his captain supported him in the most able manner, himself collecting 29 before getting out. Another change in the direction of Fortune's magic wand, and the rest of the England batsmen are out cheaply.

Australian Bat Again: Woodfull.

Out Early.

In the second innings, as in the first, the Australians lost their skipper early, who, repeating his mistake in the first knock, gave a chance to Chapman at slips and was well taken by the English leader for the second time in the match. Ponsford and Bradman then got going, and here the tourists were favoured with better luck, as these two batsmen went about their business of getting runs in a most creditable manner. After Ponsford got out, McCabe and Kippax, in a lesser degree, carried on the good work, but that was their last effort, for in spite of the fact that Larwood was now out of the game, the other bowlers for England played their parts well, and when they were still 93 runs in arrears. Thus England won the first of the five Tests—an excellent start to a difficult piece of work indeed.

It will be interesting to watch if there will be any changes in the teams when the second Test comes off.

U.S. SENATE ELECTION.

REPUBLICAN WINNING.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEWARK (New Jersey), June 18. From the returns hitherto available from the districts in New Jersey, Mr. Dwight Morrow (Republican) is winning an overwhelming victory in the primary election to the Senate.

Sports News

SWIMMING NOTES.

[By T. TEMBAROM.]

Saturday, July 3, is the date fixed for the next V.R.C. Night Fete. The programme drawn up for the evening's entertainment is as under:—

Members' 50 yards, Handicap race; 100 yards open four styles; High diving exhibition by Ed da Roza; Members' mixed team race; One length swim under water; midnight race; water polo match: Services v. Chinese.

Taking the events as listed, another keen struggle will be seen in the members' handicap race, which always finishes up in a close race. In the 100 yards open four styles race, it is expected that Leung Shiu Man, the C.B.C. crack, who won the event last year by a touch from H. M. Remedios, will appear to defend his title. A keen struggle will be seen between these two swimmers, with Lawrence close in attendance. Those who saw Ed da Roza win the high diving event at the last Night Fete are already sufficiently acquainted with this superb diver to expect a very good entertainment of fancy and high diving. Roza is a clever acrobat and is one of the few divers who are able to do the difficult "Flying Dutchman" dive—a series of somersaults from the spring-board ending up in a neat plunge.

Some misunderstanding seems to have arisen with regard to the members' mixed team race. This race is not an invitation for private teams to compete but one in which the entries—both ladies and members—are picked to swim for any one team. A similar race was held last year at one of the night fetes. The competitors, who have not previously competed in a race at the V.R.C., are required to have their times taken for the 50 yards—two lengths—so that an equal handicap can be judged for each team. Already quite a number of young ladies have entered their names for this race, which is expected to be one of the features of the evening.

Follows the one length swim under water. In this race the "submarine" swimmers will have a large piece of cork tied with a piece of string to their bathing costume so as to act like a periscope and show the progress of the race. H. M. Remedios, who recently completed a length of the bath under water doing the "back-stroke," bids fair to win this event.

The next event on the programme is the midnight race. This is a two-lengths swim and is "run" on the lines of the "egg and spoon race." The swimmer and his lady partner are to be dressed in a night-gown and pyjama, respectively, over, of course, their bathing costumes. The swimmer must take a lighted candle to the end of the bath where his lady partner receives it and takes it back to the finishing line accompanied by her partner. This type of race has been held with much success at home and is to be tried here for the first time. Swimming with a balloon-like night-gown is not a simple matter when one has to juggle with a lighted candle.

The final event on the swimming programme is a water polo match between the Services and Chinese. This game should prove fast and interesting, as both sides have many good players among the teams in the Water Polo League.

Dancing to the Lyric Orchestra in the spacious ball-room concludes the evening's programme—to many the most enjoyable feature of the night's proceedings.

Among the ladies, who turned up at the V.R.C. recently to have their "times" taken were the Misses Daniel. The ladies in question are newcomers to the Colony from Australia and take very enthusiastic interest in the sport. Apart from being excellent swimmers, both ladies hold certificates for life saving, a very popular sport on the beaches of Australia, and it is understood that one of the ladies is to give lessons to local girls in this art. Judging from their form at the V.R.C., it is expected that the Misses Daniel will be formidable starters in the ladies' races at the Night Fete, and more especially in the 50 yards race.

The results of the second week's water polo matches show the V.R.C. in the lead of the first division and the Somerset and V.R.C. in the second division. The latter two teams have up to the moment won their games. They are, however, due to meet each other tomorrow (Friday) for the decisive game.

The Chinese Athletic had a walk over from their immediate rivals, the Chinese Bathing Club, who failed to turn up. However, Mr. Leung Shiu Man, who has just returned from the Olympic Games, remarks that the C.B.C. has no intention of dropping out of the League and were to play their match against the R.A. on Wednesday (yesterday). Other than he and Wong Kam Fan, the members of the team are newcomers to the game but are very keen and are holding weekly practice games. Incidentally, Leung Shiu Man, as one of the Colony's fastest 50-yard swimmers, has returned from the Olympic Games with a new aspect of swimming. Keeping in company with the latest ideas of competition swimming, Mr. Leung intends to drop short distance sprints in favour of long distance swimming, including distances from 250 yards to the mile.

An annoying fault in the Water Polo League which is gradually growing more serious each week is the lateness of the hour at which these games commence. Instead of commencing at 6 p.m. and 6.30 p.m., the first division game seldom makes a start until 6.30 p.m. or thereafter, followed by another delay in the second division game. It is serious from the point of view that spectators, who perhaps can spare the hour at that time of the day, are required to leave before the games are finished, to say nothing of the pressmen, who are kept working far past the evening meal hour.

It is hoped that the question will be taken up by the League Councils and that endeavours will be made by the captains of the League teams to be ready for their game at the appointed hour. A small fine might assist in remedying matters.

Appended are the results of the last two weeks' matches, at a glance:—

First Division.

June 1.	Royal Navy beat the Somerset 4-5.
2.	V.R.C. beat the R.A.—8-0.
3.	Kowloon S.C. drew with the China Athletic 1 goal each.
9.	Somerset beat the R.A.—4-1.
11.	V.R.C. beat the Royal Navy—5-0.
13.	C.B.C. conceded the game to the China Athletic.

Second Division.

June 2.	Kowloon beat the 12th Heavy Battery—3-0.
9.	Somerset beat the Varsity—2-0.
6.	V.R.C. beat the Fukien C.—4-3.
9.	Fukien C. beat the Varsity—3-2.
11.	Somerset beat the Kowloon S.C.—4-0.
13.	V.R.C. beat the 12th Heavy Battery—15-0.

LEAGUE TABLES.

The following are the Water Polo League tables for the week ending Friday, June 13:—

First Division.	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
V.R.C.	2	2	0	0	4
China Athletic	2	1	1	0	3
Navy	2	1	0	1	2
Somerset	2	1	0	1	2
G.B.C.	1	0	1	0	1
R.A.	2	0	0	2	0

Second Division.

P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
V.R.C.	2	2	0	4
Somerset	2	2	0	4
Kowloon	2	1	0	2
Fukien C.	2	1	0	2
Battery	2	0	0	2
University	2	0	0	2

SCHOOL VOLLEY BALL.

ST. PAUL'S HEAD SENIOR DIVISION.

Much interest is centred in the volley ball league—amongst the school boys of the Colony, and so far a few very interesting games have been played. The positions of the teams, up-to-date, are:—

"A" Division.

P.	W.	L.	Pts.
St. Paul's	3	3	0
Vernacular Middle School	4	3	1
King's	2	2	0
Wah Yan	3	1	2
Ying Wah	3	0	3
Tutorial Institute	3	0	3

"B" Division.

P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Queen's	4	4	0
King's	3	2	1
Sai Nam	3	2	1
St. Paul's	1	1	0
Ying Wah	2	1	1
Ellis Kadourie	3	0	3

Vernacular Middle School.

P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Queen's	2	2	0
St. Paul's	2	0	2
King's	2	1	1
Ellis Kadourie	2	0	2
Wah Yan	2	0	2

TRAGIC BASEBALL INCIDENT.

SPECTATOR'S FATAL SEIZURE.

YANKEES AND TIGERS IN HIGH SCORING GAME.

[UNITED PRESS.]

New York, June 11.—Philadelphia's lead in the American League was trimmed to-day when the Senators beating Chicago, edged up to a percentage of .625, as compared with the Athletics' .633. Brooklyn continued well in the van of the National circuit with a rating of .616, the Cubs running a poor second with .569, closely followed by the Giants with .542.

A sensational episode interrupted the Yankees-Tigers game at Detroit to-day, when W. W. Matthews, of Memphis, rooting enthusiastically, as Lou Gehrig of the Yanks stepped up to bat, dropped dead. The Yankees lost when the Tigers rallied in the seventh inning and made seven runs, winning the game by 13-7. Each team committed one error.

The Senators nosed out the White Sox at Chicago by 2-1 in an errorless game. Cronin and Hayes of the Senators totalled five hits and two runs between them, accounting for all the scoring for Washington.

The Athletics dropped a game to Cleveland by 6-2, making but 10 hits to the Indians' 12 and committing three errors.

Wet grounds caused postponement of the game between the Boston Red Sox and the St. Louis Browns.

In the National League the Giants walloped the Pirates by 9-2 at New York, in a loose contest, with each team going down in the error column twice. Ott of the Giants hit a home run.

Brooklyn's Dodgers managed to edge out the Cincinnati Reds by 2-1 when, with the score tied at 1-1, in the ninth inning, Lopez went in to pinch hit and batted a single which scored Warner.

The Chicago Cubs, despite two errors, beat the Phillies by 6-2 at Philadelphia. They made 13 hits to the Phillies' eight.

Rain caused the Cards-Braves game at Boston to be postponed. The following are the detailed results of to-day's games:—

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	2	10	3
Cleveland	6	12	0
Washington	2	10	0
Chicago	1	5	0
New York	7	9	1
Detroit	13	14	1

Boston v. St. Louis postponed because of wet ground.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	2	8	2
New York	9	16	2
Cincinnati	1	4	0
Brooklyn	2	7	1
Chicago	6	13	2
Philadelphia	2	8	0

St. Louis v. Boston postponed because of rain.

Standings.

Clubs.	Won	Lost	Pct.
Philadelphia	33	18	.633
Washington	30	19	.612
Cleveland	30	19	.612
New York	28	21	.553
Detroit	23	26	.462
Chicago	19	30	.388
St. Louis	19	30	.388
Boston	16	33	.327

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won	Lost	Pct.
Brooklyn	31	17	.646
Chicago	29	22	.569
New York	26	22	.542
St. Louis	23	25	.500
Pittsburgh	22	24	.479
Boston	20	25	.444
Philadelphia	18	28	.396
Cincinnati	19	29	.396

RED SOX SURPRISE DETROIT TIGERS.

[UNITED PRESS.]

New York, June 10.—With rainy weather still prevailing in some sections of the baseball battlefield, most of the big league teams swung into action again to-day but without major changes in the standings or percentages.

Although the world champions were nosed out by the White Sox to-day, bringing their percentage to .660, the second-place Senators could not play because of rain and Washington accordingly ran well behind with .617, Cleveland coming third with .604. National League standings were not much affected.

The Athletics dropped their game to the Sox 6-7 because of four Philadelphia errors; the Sox keeping a clean slate. A total of 14 hits was run up by the Athletics, Chicago making 11.

(Continued on next column.)

WATER POLO.

R.A. DEFEAT THE C.B.C.

FUKIEN CLUB'S HUGE SCORE.

Two very good games were witnessed at the V.R.C. yesterday in the Water Polo League. The Royal Artillery defeated the Chinese Bathing Club, who played their first game in the League; while in the second division, the Fukien Club easily outclassed the 12th Heavy Battery, winning by 9 goals to nil.

In the first division game, the R.A. team had the advantage in weight and appeared to be the more experienced team. Lewis scored the first two goals for the R.A. soon after the start, but later two players, Gray and Lt. Dangerfield, were ordered out of the bath. Gray was ordered out for ungentlemanly play, while Lt. Dangerfield fouled a man in the two yard area. The C.B.C. missed a good chance to score just before the close of the first half when Wong Kam fan had a free shot at the goal from close range but failed to score.

In the second half, Lau Yam Chung scored the first goal for the C.B.C. Fauser, an R.A. player, was ordered out of the bath for hitting a Chinese player over the head in an attempt to get the ball. Lewis scored two more goals for the R.A. and the C.B.C. raised their score to two. Forrester scored the fifth and last goal for the R.A. with an excellent volley shot.

Result:—R.A., 5 goals; C.B.C., 2 goals.

Teams.

C.B.C.:—G. Wan Kin Chin; l.b., Lau Shui Kan; r.b., Lai Li Hang; c.h., Wong Kam Ju; l.w., Leong Shih Man; c.f., Wong Kam Fan; r.w., Lau Yam Chung.

R.A.:—G. Ribbards; l.b., Lt. Dangerfield; r.b., Ribber; c.h., Gray; l.w., Palmer; c.f., Forrester; r.w., Lewis.

Referee: Mr. Weyman.

FINE COMBINATION.

In the second division game the Fukien Club easily defeated the 12th Heavy Battery, winning by 9 goals to nil. The army team were no match for the Chinese players, who are one of the best teams in the second division. The team showed perfect combination and time and again the forwards, aided by their superior speed, broke away in a very clever manner to score without any interference.

The players, who included Tan Chi Hin, the well-known Chinese speed swimmer, were also very fast when moving with the ball.

The Fukien team scored six goals in the first half and three more in the second half.

Result:—Fukien Club, 9 goals; 12th Heavy Battery, nil.

Teams.

12th Heavy Battery:—G. Moore; l.b., Perry; r.b., Reeves; c.h., Haywood; l.w., Hesketh; c.f., Leadbeater; r.w., Watson.

Fukien Club:—G. Loh Man Shum; l.b., Y. L. Lee; r.b., C. H. Tan; c.h., T. T. Sang; l.w., L. F. Kai; c.f., C. Wong; r.w., K. C. Cheng.

Referee: Mr. Weyman.

FRIDAY'S GAMES.

First Division:—Chinese Athletic v. Royal Navy.

Second Division:—V.R.C. v. Somerset.

BRITISH GOLFERS PARAMOUNT.

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HOYLAKES, June 17.

The splendid form of the British hopes, Compston, Henry Cotton and Tolley, and the indifferent form of the favourite, Bobby Jones, were features of to-day's play in the qualifying round of the Open Golf Championship.

Compston was nine strokes better than Bobby Jones, and he heads the list of the 112 players who have qualified.

Those who competed at Hoylake played on the Wallasey course to-day and vice versa.

The leading hundred will start in the championship proper tomorrow, and the indications are that scores of about 160 will qualify.

Compston set a hot pace at Wallasey when he went round in 71. He did the Hoylake course in 70, and so qualified with 141.

Cyril Tolley led at Hoylake, going round in 75. He did Wallasey in 72, thus qualifying with 147.

LATER.

Scores of 135 inclusive have qualified in the Open Golf Championship.

All the notable Americans have survived, but Arthur Havers, the last Englishman to win the title, was amongst the failures.

The leaders in the qualifying round are as follows:—

Compston	70+71=141
Henry Cotton	73+70=143
W. Twine	68+76=144
Diegel	70+75=145
Allis	73+72=145
Tolley	73+75=148
Van Elm	71+76=147
E. Whitcombe	74+74=148
Mitchell	76+73=149
Jones	73+77=150
Horton Smith	75+76=151
Duncan	74+82=156

BRITISH PLAYERS MAINTAIN SUPREMACY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LATER.

At Hoylake, the British players keep up the pace which they set in the qualifying round of the Open Golf Championship.

Fred Robson returned a card of 71. T. Green, 73; Don Moe and Charles Whitcombe, 74; Abe Mitchell and Percy Allis, 75; Ray 78.

Robert Jolly scratched.

Bobby Jones equalled the record with a card of 70.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

JAPAN MEETS ITALY IN EUROPEAN ZONE FINAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 17.

In the Davis Cup competition, Japan beat Czechoslovakia by three matches to two.

Japan will now meet Italy in the final of the European zone.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 18.

At Wimbledon the draw for the first round is:—Tilden v. A. A. Fyfe, Doeg v. Nigel Sharpe, and Wilbur Allison v. Moon.

In the ladies' competition Edith Cross meets Mlle. Sigart, the Belgian champion.

In the second round, Mrs. Williams meets Pauline Krahwinkel, a third-rank German player.

MOTOR CYCLING.

LIGHTWEIGHT MOTOR CYCLE TOURIST TROPHY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 18.

The Lightweight Tourist Trophy Motor-Cycle race round the Isle of Man was won by Guthrie (Britain) riding an A.J.S.

The winner maintained an average speed of 47.1 miles an hour.

WITHIN CALL.

The following ships expected to be in wireless communication with Hong Kong yesterday:—

Pyrhus, Aymeric, Sumatra Maru, Shanghai Maru, Chonoeux, Azumasan Maru, Canton Maru, Emp. of Asia, Yingchow, Cremer, Tai

Sung, Thyodes, Telavast, Hedding, Delf Maru, Acardo, Saka Maru, Haining, and Huldin.

The a.s. Ranpara left Shanghai for this port on the 17th instant at 2.30 p.m. and is due here on the 20th instant at about 6 a.m.

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M.V. "VOGTLAND" (1)	Genoa, Rotterdam & Hamburg	6 Aug.

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Home Sport & Athletic News

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SEVEN CENTURIES AND GOOD BOWLING
AVERAGES RECORDED.

SATURDAY'S SERIES CONCLUDED WITH FOUR
FIRST INNINGS' DECISIONS.

[THROUGH BROKER'S AGENT.]

London, June 17.

County cricket matches, which commenced on Saturday were all concluded to-day, Kent having gained the points from Derbyshire by nine wickets the previous day.

Seven centuries were recorded in the present series, while bowlers came into prominence with some fine performances. Four matches were decided on the first innings. Yorkshire were in a good position to take the full points, instead of sharing them, but for Middlesex holding on to time with five wickets down for 43.

SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS.

Notts beat Glamorgan by seven wickets at Cardiff.	348
Glamorgan 194	Notts 217
(3 wickets)	58

Essex beat Northants by 114 runs at Leyton.	411
Essex 189	Northants 234
(3 wickets)	300

Hants beat Gloucester by 28 runs at Southampton.	316
Hants 193	Gloucester 165
(3 wickets)	504

Lancashire beat Surrey by 114 runs at Manchester.	333
Lancashire 333	Surrey 219
(4 wickets)	381

Worcester won on the first innings against Warwick at Dudley.	348
Worcester 285	Warwick 244
(8 wickets, declared)	(no wickets)

Sussex won on the first innings against Leicestershire at Horsham.	392
Sussex 254	Leicestershire 156
(4 wickets)	375

Yorkshire won the first innings against Middlesex at Lord's.	254
Yorkshire 266	Middlesex 208
(6 wickets, declared)	(5 wickets)

Batting.	110
Iddon (Lancs) 136	Bakewell (Northants) 101
Lyon (Gloucester) 132	Sandham (Surrey) 98
Nichol (Worcester) 127	Mitchell (Yorks) 92
Parsons (Warwick) 114	Hearne (Middlesex) 80
G. Gunn (Notts) 81	
*Not out.	

Bowling.	474
Voce (Notts) 4 for 52	Goddard (Gloucester) 5 for 43
A. Staples (Notts) 4 for 44	Boyes (Hants) 6 for 13
Clark (Northants) 4 for 54	Allom (Surrey) 4 for 61
and 4 for 68	Jackson (Worcester) 4 for 60
Daer (Essex) 4 for 20	Langridge (Sussex) 4 for 14
Newman (Hants) 5 for 34	Durston (Middlesex) 6 for 75

GLAMORGAN v. NOTTS.	410
GUNN SCORES 114.	375

At Cardiff, Notts beat Glamorgan by seven wickets. Glamorgan, batting first, placed 194 on the board when their last wicket fell. Notts replied with 217, George Gunn playing a fine innings for 114. In their second innings Glamorgan were dismissed for 217 runs, Voce and Arthur Staples sharing the attack. Notts gathered the necessary runs at the expense of three wickets.

Glamorgan, 1st innings 194
Notts, 1st innings 217
G. Gunn, 114.
Glamorgan, 2nd innings 217
Voce, 4 for 52.
A. Staples, 4 for 44.
Notts, 2nd innings (3 wks.) 68.

ESSEX v. NORTHANTS.
WIN FOR ESSEX.
At Leyton, Essex beat Northants by 114 runs. Essex batted first for 189 runs. Northants replied with the poor total of 96. Clark, the Northants bowler, again kept up a vigorous attack when Essex had their second knock at the wickets for 234. Northants did better in their second innings, which produced 219 runs, Bakewell contributing 110, but they were over 100 runs short owing to their earlier shortcomings.

Clark, 4 for 54.
Northants, 1st innings 96
Daer, 4 for 20.
Essex, 2nd innings 234
Clark, 4 for 68.
Northants, 2nd innings 219
Bakewell, 110.

HANTS v. GLOUCESTER.
CLOSE WIN FOR HANTS.
At Southampton, Hampshire beat Gloucester by the small margin of 28 runs. Hampshire established an advantage when they gathered 339 runs and Newman gave much assistance in dismissing Gloucester for 165. Lyon contributed 132 in the Gloucester total. Goddard showed fine form with the ball in Hampshire's second innings which fetched 163. Gloucester were 218 runs behind when they went again to the wickets, but against the bowling of Boyes, who took six wickets for three runs each, they scored only 188.

Hants, 1st innings 339
Gloucester, 1st innings 165
Lyon, 132.
Newman, 5 for 34.
Hants, 2nd innings 188
Goddard, 5 for 43.
Gloucester, 2nd innings 188
Boyes, 6 for 18.

LANCS v. SURREY.
TWO CENTURIES.
At Manchester, Surrey won on the first innings against Lancashire. Lancashire went to the wickets first, scoring 333. Iddon being responsible for 136. Allom had the best average among the bowlers. Surrey replied with 381, the majority of the runs coming from Gregory (101) and Sandham (98). Lancashire had made 249 for four wickets when stumps were drawn.

Clark, 4 for 54.
Northants, 1st innings 96
Daer, 4 for 20.
Essex, 2nd innings 234
Clark, 4 for 68.
Northants, 2nd innings 219
Bakewell, 110.

Lancs, 1st innings 333
Iddon, 136.
Allom, 4 for 61.
Surrey, 1st innings 381
Sandham, 98.
Gregory, 101.
Lancs, 2nd innings (4 wks.) 249.

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WORCESTER v. WARWICK.

PARSONS BATS WELL.
At Dudley, Worcester won on the first innings against Warwick. Parsons scored 81 for Warwick in their first knock at the wickets for 234 runs, and he again scored an unfinished 114 in fine style when his side declared their second innings closed at 244 for six wickets. Worcester scored 348 in the first innings, Nichol being top scorer with 127. They were left to make 183 in the second innings, but time intervened with the total at 23 and all the wickets intact.

Warwick, 1st innings 234
Parsons, 81.
Jackson, 4 for 60.
Worcester, 1st innings 348
Nichol, 127.
Warwick, 2nd innings (6 wickets, declared) 244
Parsons, 114 not out.
Worcester, 2nd innings (no wickets) 23

SUSSEX v. LEICESTER.

POINTS SHARED.
At Horsham, Sussex won on the first innings against Leicestershire. Individual scores of any importance were absent in this match, and the only striking feature was the success of Langridge, the Sussex bowler, who took four wickets for 14 runs when Leicestershire batted first for 254 runs. Sussex replied with 382.
Leicestershire made 156 runs in the second innings, and a collapse took place when Sussex went in a second time. The latter had lost four wickets for only 13 runs when play stopped, the major points, however, going to them on their earlier score.

Leicestershire, 1st innings 254
Langridge, 4 for 14.
Sussex, 1st innings 382
Leicestershire, 2nd innings 156
Sussex, 2nd innings (4 wks.) 13

MIDDLESEX v. YORKS.

CLOSE FIRST INNINGS.
At Lord's, Yorks won on the first innings against Middlesex. Mitchell scored 92 for Yorkshire in their first innings total of 268. Middlesex finished 12 runs short, with Hearne (80) as top scorer. Yorkshire declared at 208 for six wickets in the second innings, and had dismissed five of the Middlesex men for 43 when play ceased.

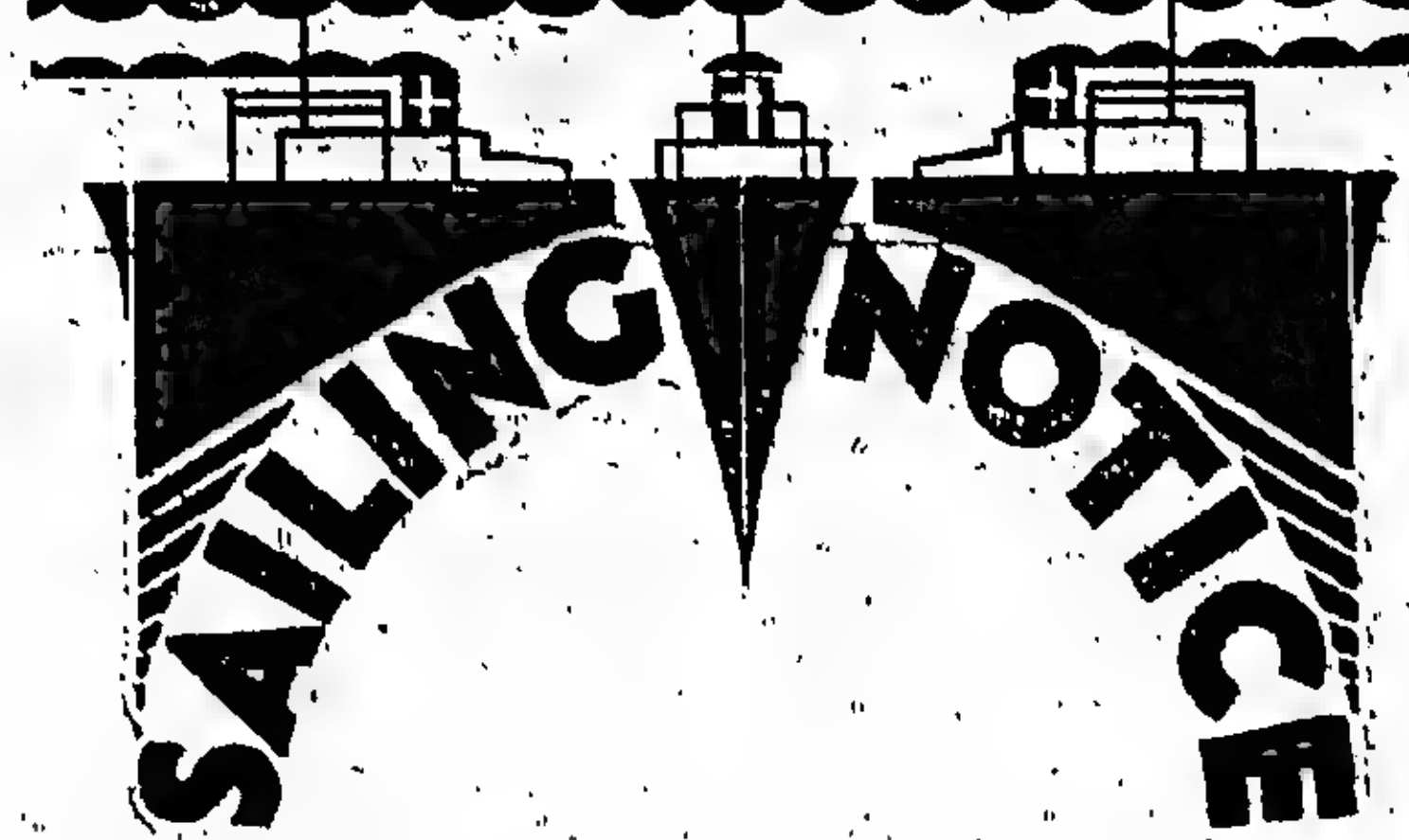
Yorks, 1st innings 268
Mitchell, 92.
Durston, 6 for 75.
Middlesex, 1st innings 254
Hearne, 80.
Yorks, 2nd innings (6 wickets, declared) 208
Middlesex, 2nd innings (5 wickets) 43

CHAMPIONSHIP TABLES.

	1st Inn.	2nd Inn.	3rd Inn.	4th Inn.	5th Inn.	6th Inn.	7th Inn.	8th Inn.	9th Inn.	10th Inn.	11th Inn.	12th Inn.	13th Inn.	14th Inn.	15th Inn.	16th Inn.	17th Inn.	18th Inn.	19th Inn.	20th Inn.	21st Inn.	22nd Inn.	23rd Inn.	24th Inn.	25th Inn.	26th Inn.	27th Inn.	28th Inn.	29th Inn.	30th Inn.
Lancashire	11	5	0	2	3	1	63																							
Notts	10	6	1	2	1	0	61																							
Kent	10	7	3	0	0	0	58																							
Yorkshire	8	4	1	3	1	0	50																							
Surrey	12	1	1	5	4	1	49																							
Warwick	10	2	1	4	3	0	45																							
Derbyshire	8	4	3	1	0	1	41																							
Sussex	11	2	2	5	0	0	41																							
Essex	9	2	2	3	2	0	37																							
Gloucester	9	3	2	1	4	0	36																							
Leicestershire	9	2	3	1	1	0	34																							
Glamorgan	9	1	3	4	1	0	31																							
Worcester	10	1	4	3	2	0	29																							
Hampshire	8	2	3	0	3	0	25																							
Middlesex	10	0	3	1	4	2	23																							
Northants	11	2	7	0	1	1	23																							
Somerset	7	0	5	2	0	0	10																							

MATCHES IN PROGRESS.

The following matches are now in progress—
Middlesex v. Gloucester, at Lord's.
Surrey v. Australians, at the Oval.
Sussex v. Derbyshire, at Horsham.
Kent v. Warwickshire, at Tonbridge.
Somerset v. Notts, at Taunton.
Northants v. Yorkshire, at Northampton.
Leicestershire v. Worcester, at Leicester.



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Pres. Jackson, Tues., July 22

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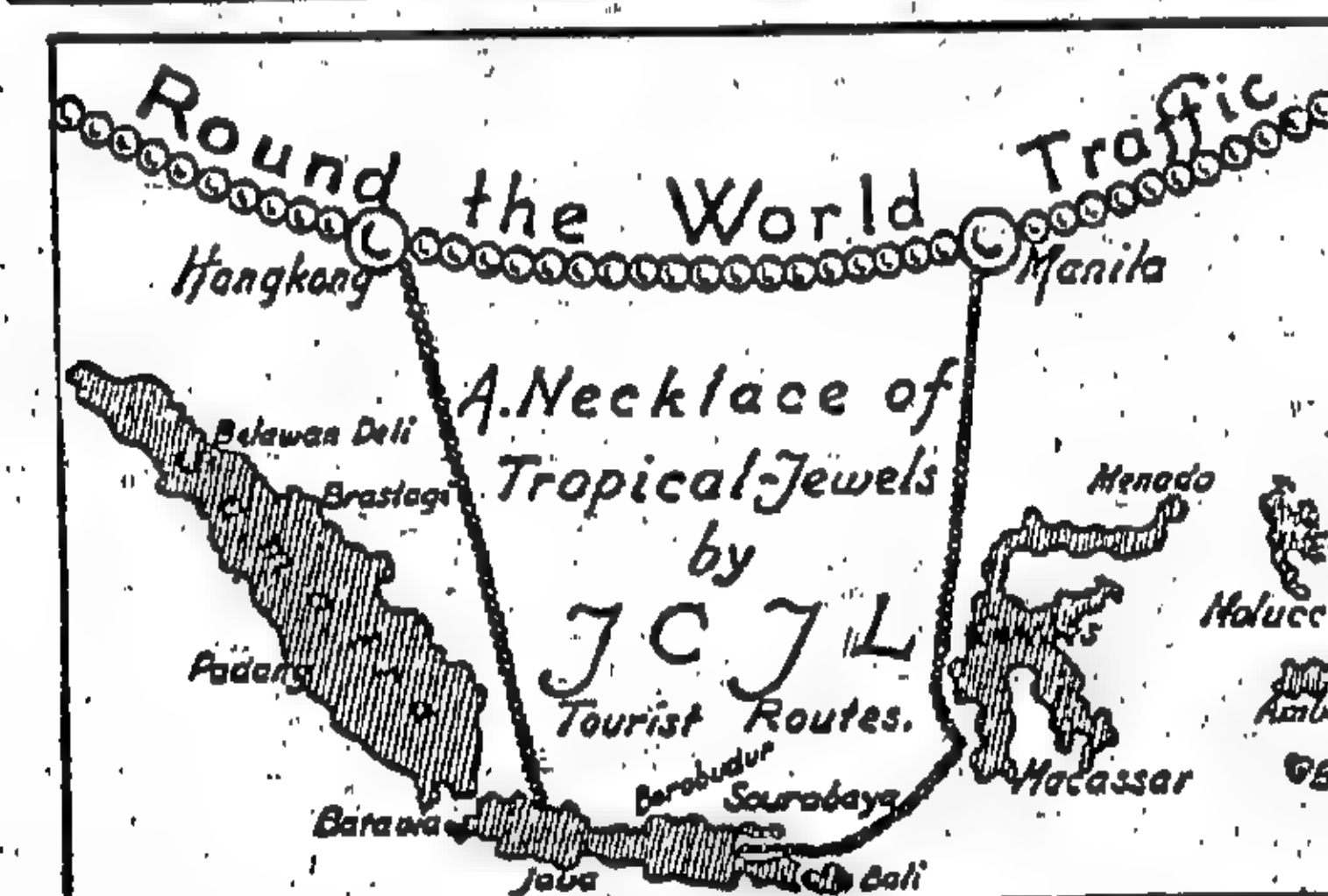
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Pres. Garfield, Sun., Aug. 10, 8 a.m.

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Pres. Cleveland, June 21, 6 p.m.
Pres. Pierce, July 5, 6 p.m.
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TJISALAK	AMOI	18th June	1st July, Noon	BATAVIA
TJIBADAK	S'HAL & AMOY	6th July	8th July, Noon	MANILA, M'BAR & SOERABAYA

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISALAK	JAVA, MAKASSAR	21st June	23rd June	SWATOW & AMOI
TJIBADAK	BATAVIA	26th June	26th June	AMOI & S'HAL
TJISAROE	JAVA, MAKASSAR	5th July	7th July	SWATOW & AMOI
TJISONDARI	BATAVIA	9th July	10th July	AMOI & S'HAL

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Tjialak, J.C.J.L., June 23.
Haiching, Douglas, June 24.
Takiwa, B.I., June 25.
Tainan, B. & S., June 25.
Tjibadak, J.C.J.L., June 26.
Haiching, Douglas, June 27.
Hosang, Jardine's, June 27.
Kiangyuan, B. & S., June 29.
Tjialak, J.C.J.L., July 7.
Yuenang, Jardine's, July 7.
Tjibadak, J.C.J.L., July 10.
Kamsang, Jardine's, July 13.
Tilawa, B.I., July 19.

ANTWERP.

Danmark, Manners, June 25.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., June 28.
Lahore, P. & O., June 29.
Karmala, P. & O., July 5.
Panama, Manners, July 11.
Terukuni Maru, N.Y.K., July 12.

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St. Albans, E. & A., July 4.

BALTIC PORTS.

Danmark, Manners, June 25.
Panama, Manners, July 11.

BALTIMORE.

Elpenor, B.F., July 2.
Oakbank, Bank, July 8.
City of Bombay, Bank, July 10.

BANGKOK.

Helios, Torisen, June 22.
Kain, B. & S., June 22.
Hirundo, Thoresen, June 23.
Kwangchow, B. & S., June 29.
Hiram, Thoresen, July 6.

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Cremer, J.C.J.L., June 19.
Bronxville, Thoresen, June 21.
Aller, Melchers, June 23.
Coblenz, Melchers, June 27.
Van Heutz, J.C.J.L., July 3.
Alster, Melchers, July 5.

BOMBAY.

Ranpura, P. & O., June 21.
Tottori Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.
Mores, P. & O., July 19.

BOSTON.

Cingalese Prince, Furness, June 21.
Tatsuno Maru, N.Y.K., June 25.
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, June 29.
Elpenor, B.F., July 2.
Javanese Prince, Furness, July 3.
Oakbank, Bank, July 8.
City of Bombay, Bank, July 10.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, July 13.
British Prince, Furness, July 17.

BREMEN.

Aller, Melchers, June 23.
Coblenz, Melchers, June 27.
Alster, Melchers, July 5.

BRINDISI.

Fusijama, Dodwell's, June 22.
Hilda, Dwell's, July 9.

CALCUTTA.

Takada, B.I., June 21.
Namsang, Jardine's, June 23.
Takiwa, B.I., June 25.
Tokushima, N.Y.K., June 29.
Shirala, B.I., July 3.
Kutsang, Jardine's, July 8.
Takiwa, B.I., July 13.
Hosang, Jardine's, July 19.

CEBU.

Nevada, S.S.S., July 5.
G'den River, S.S.S., July 7.

CHEFOO.

Ningpo, B. & S., June 20.
Huichow, B. & S., June 27.
Aeneas, B.F., July 2.
Kueichow, B. & S., July 11.

COLOMBO.

Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 20.
Ranpura, P. & O., June 21.
Aller, Melchers, June 23.
Fusijama, Dodwell's, June 24.
Coblenz, Melchers, June 27.
Tottori Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., June 28.
Lahore, P. & O., June 29.
Nagasaki, Gilman's, June 29.
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, June 29.
Porthos, M.M., July 1.
Ermland, Jelsen, July 4.
Alster, Melchers, July 5.
Hector, B.F., July 9.
Hilda, Dwell's, July 9.
Terukuni Maru, N.Y.K., July 12.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, July 13.
Chenonceaux, M.M., July 15.

COPENHAGEN.

Danmark, Manners, June 25.
Panama, Manners, July 11.

DALNY.

Tain, B. & S., June 23.
Luchow, B. & S., June 30.
Aeneas, B.F., July 2.

DUTCH PORTS.

Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 20.
Aller, Melchers, June 23.
Diomed, B.F., June 24.
Danmark, Manners, June 25.
Coblenz, Melchers, June 27.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., June 28.
Lahore, P. & O., June 29.
Albion Star, Dwell's, July 5.
Karmala, P. & O., July 5.
Hector, B.F., July 9.
Hilda, Dwell's, July 9.
Terukuni Maru, N.Y.K., July 12.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, July 13.
Chenonceaux, M.M., July 15.

LIVERPOOL.

Teiresias, B.F., June 20.
Albion Star, Dwell's, June 20.
Darban Maru, N.Y.K., July 20.
Kt. Companion, B.F., July 20.

LONDON.

Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 20.
Ranpura, P. & O., June 21.
Diomed, B.F., June 24.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., June 28.
Lahore, P. & O., June 29.
Albion Star, Dwell's, July 5.
Karmala, P. & O., July 5.
Hector, B.F., July 9.
Hilda, Dwell's, July 9.
Terukuni Maru, N.Y.K., July 12.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, July 13.
Chenonceaux, M.M., July 15.

LOS ANGELES.

Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, July 1.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 15.

MANILA.

Changte, B. & S., June 20.
Bronxville, Thoresen, June 21.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, June 21.
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Tjibadak, J.C.J.L., June 24.
Coblenz, Melchers, June 27.
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, June 29.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., July 1.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., July 2.
Ermland, Jelsen, July 4.
St. Albans, E. & A., July 4.
Nevada, S.S.S., July 5.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 5.
G'den River, S.S.S., July 7.
Tjibadak, J.C.J.L., July 7.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, July 13.

MARSEILLES.

Ranpura, P. & O., June 21.
Aller, Melchers, June 23.
Diomed, B.F., June 24.
Danmark, Manners, June 25.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., June 28.
Lahore, P. & O., June 29.
Albion Star, Dwell's, June 29.
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, June 29.
Porthos, M.M., July 1.
Ermland, Jelsen, July 4.
Alster, Melchers, July 5.
Karmala, P. & O., July 5.
Hector, B.F., July 9.
Terukuni Maru, N.Y.K., July 12.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, July 13.
Chenonceaux, M.M., July 15.
Mores, P. & O., July 19.
Durban Maru, N.Y.K., July 20.

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Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., June 28.
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Pres. Wilson, Dollar, July 13.

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City of Bombay, Bank, July 10.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, July 13.
British Prince, Furness, July 17.

NEWCHWANG.

Teian, B. & S., June 23.
Luchow, B. & S., June 30.

NORTH CHINA PORTS.

Aeneas, B.F., July 2.
Fulda, Melchers, July 2.

PANAMA.

Tatsuno Maru, N.Y.K., June 25.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.

PENANG.

Cremer, J.C.J.L., June 19.
Ranpura, P. & O., June 21.
Takada, B.I., June 21.
Namsang, Jardine's, June 23.
Tottori Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., June 28.
Lahore, P. & O., June 29.
Takiwa, B.I., June 25.
Van Heutz, J.C.J.L., July 3.
Karmala, P. & O., July 5.
Kutsang, Jardine's, July 8.
Alster, Melchers, July 9.
Terukuni Maru, N.Y.K., July 12.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, July 13.
Takiwa, B.I., July 19.
Hosang, Jardine's, July 19.

PORTLAND.

Michigan, S.S.S., July 3.
Carlier, Bank, July 13.
Cornville, Thoresen, July 14.

RAPAUL.

Bremerhaven, Melchers, July 18.

HANGKONG.

Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.

SAIGON.

Porthos, M.M., July 1.
Chenonceaux, M.M., July 15.

SANDAKAN.

Himsang, Jardine's, June 26.
St. Albans, E. & A., July 4.
Mausang, Jardine's, July 9.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Tatsuno Maru, N.Y.K., June 19.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, July 1.
Asama Maru, N.Y.K., July 3.
Michigan, S.S.S., July 3.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 15.

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Danmark, Manners, June 25.
Nagasaki, Gilman's, June 29.
Panama, Manners, July 11.

SEATTLE.

Talhybuis, B.F., June 18.
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., June 20.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, June 24.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., July 5.
Pres. Madison A.M.L., July 8.
Ixion, B. F., July 10.
Carlier, Bank, July 13.
Cornville, Thoresen, July 14.

SHANGHAI.

Delagoa Maru, N.Y.K., June 19.
Franken, Melchers, June 19.
Mirzapore, P. & O., June 19.
Tatsuno Maru, N.Y.K., June 19.
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., June 20.
Mores, P. & O., June 20.
Ningpo, B. & S., June 20.
Philoctetes, B.F., June 20.
Hingsang, Jardine's, June 22.
Sinkiang, B. & S., June 22.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., June 23.
Teian, B. & S., June 23.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, June 24.
Szechuen, B. & S., June 24.
Ceylon, Gilman's, June 25.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 25.

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EXPECTED ARRIVALS AND MOVEMENTS.

Aeneas due from Europe July 1.

Aller due from Japan June 20.
Asama Maru due from Shanghai June 23.

Awa Maru due from Japan July 10.

Bingo Maru due from Singapore June 19.
Bronxville due from Japan June 20.

Carrier due from New York July 1.

Ceylon due from Europe June 25.
Chenonceaux due from Japan July 15.

City of Bombay due from New York July 10.

City of Delhi due from Europe July 21.
Coblenz due from Japan June 28.

Col. die Lana due from Europe July 1.

Cremer due from Swatow June 18.
Danmark due from Japan June 28.

Dardanus due from Europe July 9.

Dollus due from Europe July 15.
Duisburg due from Europe July 20.

Emp. of Asia due from Manila June 22, 7 a.m.

Emp. of Canada due from Japan July 2.
Emp. of Japan due Quebec June 20.

Emp. of Russia due Vancouver June 21.

Ermland due from Japan July 3.
Franken due from Europe June 19.

Fulda due from Europe July 1.

Glenapp due from Europe July 3.
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CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

"CIEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND PORTS.

THE Motor Vessel "GLENAMOI".

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 24th June, 1930, at Noon, will be subject to Rent. All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 23rd June, 1930, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Vessel including those for Cargo short delivered must be presented on the 24th June, 1930, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bill of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hong Kong, 17th June, 1930. [93-48]

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON, STRAITS AND MANILA.

The Steamship "BENDORAN".

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th instant will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 23rd June, 1930, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hong Kong, 18th June, 1930. [9358]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motor Vessel "FRIELAND".

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd June, 1930, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 21st June, 1930, at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

All Claims must reach us before the 6th July, 1930, or they will not be recognized.

No Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter.

CHINA NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, TIENTSIN & ANTUNG	"NINGPO"	On 20th June, 5 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KUNGHOW"	On 22nd June, 8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNKIANG"	On 22nd June, Noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 23rd June, 3 p.m.
SWATOW, NEWCHOW & DALNY	"TEAN"	On 23rd June, 5 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SZECHUEN"	On 24th June, Noon
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"TSINAN"	On 25th June, 5 p.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"CHENGTO"	On 26th June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KANOHOW"	On 26th June, 11 a.m.
SWATOW, FOCHOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 27th June, 11 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 29th June, 8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SOOCHOW"	On 29th June, Noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 29th June, 3 p.m.
SWATOW, NEWCHOW & DALNY	"LUOHOW"	On 30th June, 5 p.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KANOHOW"	On 10th July, 10 a.m.
SWATOW, FOCHOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 11th July, 11 a.m.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For Freight or Passage apply to— **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**
TELEPHONE 30351.
Agents.

CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"

THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM

HONG KONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports
EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	DEPART HONG KONG	DEPART SYDNEY
CHANGTE	In Port	20th June
TAIPING	11th July	22nd July
CHANGTE	12th August	23rd August
TAIPING	12th Sept.	24th Sept.

For Freight and Passage Apply to— **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**
TELEPHONE 30351.
Agents.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "DANMARK"

on or about

25th JUNE

For
PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, DUNKIRK, ANTWERP,
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN
AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.

SAILING LIST.

OTHER SAILINGS	SHANGHAI, ETC.	CONTINENT, ETC.
M.S. "Panama"	—	11th July
M.S. "Java"	30th June	10th Aug.
M.S. "Asia"	1st August	10th Sept.
M.S. "Africa"	1st Sept.	5th Oct.
M.S. "Malaya"	25th Sept.	1st Nov.

Optional Bills of Lading issued to United Kingdom Ports.
For further particulars, please apply to—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.
MERCHANTS BANK BUILDINGS,
Agents.

Telephone 24077.

PRINCE LINE

AUGMENTED SERVICE
SAILINGS EVERY 14 DAYS

TO

BOSTON

AND

NEW YORK

"CINGALESE PRINCE" ... June 21st
"JAVANESE PRINCE" ... July 3rd
"BRITISH PRINCE" ... July 17th

Excellent Accommodation for a Limited Number of Passengers at Moderate Rates.

For Freight, Passage Rates and Full Particulars, Apply to—

FURNESS (EAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: 23155.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegrams: Furnpride.

King's Building.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hong Kong:

To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.

PORTHOS	1st July	ATHOS II	1st July
CHENONCEAUX	15th July	D'ARTAGNAN	15th July
ATHOS II	29th July	ANGERS	29th July
D'ARTAGNAN	12th Aug.	SPHINX	12th Aug.
ANGERS	26th Aug.	G. METZINGER	1st Sept.
SPHINX	16th Sept.	ANDRE LEBON	15th Sept.
G. METZINGER	30th Sept.	PORTHOS	29th Sept.
ANDRE LEBON	14th Oct.	CHENONCEAUX	13th Oct.

We can issue Through Tickets to Europe, Syrian Ports, East Africa, India, Ceylon, Japan, and other ports.

For DUNKIRK, via Port-Said, Oran, Algiers, Hamburg, Rotterdam, (Antwerp).

For Full Particulars, apply to—

Cie. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

Telephone: 28651.

8, Queen's Building.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JUNE 17, 1930.													JUNE 18, 1930.												
STATION	LOCAL TIME	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	WIND				WIND (Beaufort)	WAVE HEIGHT	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	WIND				WAVE HEIGHT					
		Inches	Mm.			Direction	Force (Mph)	Force (Kts)	Direction			Force (Mph)	Force (Kts)												
Wladivostok...	12	29.83	75.7	70	...	W	2	b	6	...	39.71	75.4	61	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
Nemuro	11	29.74	75.5	...	...	E	5	...	5	...	29.43	74.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Hakodate	"	29.63	75.2	...	...	NW	3	...	...	...	29.51	74.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Tokio	"	29.65	75.0	...	...	SE	1	...	...	...	29.78	75.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
Kochi	"	29.80	75.7	...	...	SE	2	...	...	...	29.86	75.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
Nagasaki	"	29.84	75.8	...	...	NNW	1	...	...	...	29.88	75.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kagoshima	"	29.82	75.7	...	...	S	1	...	...	...	29.88	75.9	...	...	...	...	NW	1	...	...			
Oshima	"	29.78	76.0	...	...	N	1	...	...	...	29.82	75.7	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...			
Naha	"	29.84	75.8	...	...	SW	1	...	...	...	29.88	75.9	...	...	...	...	W	1	...	...			
Ishigakijima	"	29.86	75.8	...	...	SSE	1	...	...	...	29.88	75.9	...	...	...	...	SE	1	...	...			
Bonin Island	"	29.94	76.0	...	...	SSW	2	...	...	...	29.96	76.1	...	...	...	...	SW	1	...	...			
Chefoo	15	29.89	75.9	79	76	E	1	b	6	...	29.87	75.7	65	91	...	...	...	0	...	...			
Shanghai	14	29.91	75.9	81	59	ESE	2	b	...	...	29.88	75.9	68	92	...	...	ESE	1	...	...			
Gutzlaff	"	29.95	76.0	72	76	E	2	b	...	...	29.92	75.9	69	80	...	...	SE	4	...	...			
Wenchow	"	29.89	75.9	79	78	ENE	1	b	6	...	29.89	75.9	73	89	...	...	...	0	...	...			
Foochow	"	29.82	75.8	70	78	E	1	b	...	...	29.79	75.6	75	90	...	...	...	1	...	...			
Amoy	"	29.85	75.8	75	95	ENE	2	b	6	...	29.85	75.8	75	95	...	...	N	1	...	...			
Swatow	"	29.78	75.6	78	79	SSW	4	r	...	...	29.79	75.6	75	95	...	...	NNE	2	...	...			
Taihou	11	29.86	75.8	66	68	...	0	0	5	...	29.86	75.8	73	98	...	...	...	0	...	...			
Taihan	"	29.88	75.9	86	...	...	0	0	...	...	29.87	75.7	73	...	...	...	...	0	...	...			
Tainan	"	29.85	75.8	84	...	ENE	2	0	...	...	29.85	75.8	75	...	...	...	...	0	...	...			
Koshan	"	29.85	75.8	90	...	...	0	0	...	...	29.85	75.8	77	...	...	...	...	0	...	...			
Pescadores	"	29.85	75.8	81	...	N	2	0	...	...	29.85	75.8	77	...	...	...	SE	0	...	...			
Hong Kong	14	29.80	75.6	78	87	E	1	or	6	...	29.83	75.7	75	93	...	...	...	0	...	...			
Gap Rock	"	29.80	75.6	82	...	SSW	4	op	...	...	29.82	75.7	82	...	...	...	N	2	...	...			
Macao	"	29.75	75.3	90	69	SSW	2	0	...	...	29.80	75.6	73	98	...	...	...	0	...	...			
Hoihow	"	29.69	75.1	92	68	NNE	1	bc	...	...	29.81	75.7	87	77	...	...	...	1	...	...			
Pratas Island	"	29.84	75.7	77	90	...	0	r	6	...	29.85	75.8	80	90	...	...	ESE	2	...	...			
Phulian	16	29.86	75.8	86	85	S	6	...	7	...	29.78	75.5	79	95	...	...	S	4	...	...			
Tourane	"	29.69	75.4	88	...	SE	2	b	...	...	29.76	75.6	79	...	...	...	...	2	...	...			
Cape St. James	"	29.79	76.6	84	...	SE	2	0	...	...	29.84	75.7	79	...	...	...	ENE	2	...	...			
Basco	14	29.80	75.6	88	76	SW	1	0	6	...	29.84	75.7	79	90	...	...	S	1	...	...			
Apurri	"	29.78	75.6	90	66	NE	4	0	...	...	29.82	75.7	77	89	...	...	S	1	...	...			
Luguegarao	"	29.78	75.6	90	66	NE	4	0	...	...	29.82	75.7	77	91	...	...	...	0	...	...			
Vigan	"	29.78	75.6	90	69	NW	2	0	...	...	29.80	75.6	77	79	...	...	ESE	2	...	...			
Manila	"	29.76	75.6	90	60	WNW	2	0	...	...	29.82	75.7	77	91	...	...	...	2	...	...			
Legaspi	"	29.78	75.6	93	67	ENE	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calbayog	"	29.81	75.7	81	84	NW	2	0	...	...	29.82	75.7	79	92	...	...	...	2	...	...			
Tacloban	"	29.78	75.5	90	60	WNW	4	0	...	...	29.79	75.6	79	91	...	...	NNE	4	...	...			
Iloilo	"	29.74	75.4	90	60	NE	4	0	...	...	29.80	75.6	81	84	...	...	N	2	...	...			
Cebu	"	29.75	75.5	86	71	ENE	4	b	...	...	29.79	75.6	77	86	...	...	SW	1	...	...			
Surigao	"	29.75	75.5	86	71	ENE	4	b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saipan	11.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	12.22	29.79	75.6	...	...	E	4	0	4.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yap	11.00	29.76	75.6	...	...	NNW	1	0	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pelew	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labuan	14	29.81	75.7	86	76	W	7	b	6	...	29.82	75.7	78	100	...	...	SW	6	...	...			

June 18d. 10A. 48m.—The northern depression has deepened and passed northward to the north of Japan. The southern depression is now central over S.W. and W. China. Conditions are uncertain over the N. China Sea.

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.63 inch. Total since January 1, 29.95 inches, against an average of 32.91 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON JUNE 19.

- 1.—Formosa Channel ... Light, variable winds.
2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamoo ... E. or variable winds, moderate; fair at first, some rain later.
3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock ...
4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan ...

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, June 18.

Previous Day	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.78	29.80
Temperature ...	81	75
Humidity ...	83	75
Wind ...	E-E	E
Direction ...	E-E	E
Force ...	1	3
Weather ...	OD	U
Rain ...	0-8	0.0

